Health Week-1937

Alabama

Sheffield, Ala., Daily
March 27, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 4-11

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The object of this annual observance, of course, is to improve the health of negroes in all parts of the United States, and Alabama health officials have expressed the hope that it will prove of special benefit this year and in later years to the negroes of this State. The negro death rate for most diseases is considerably higher here and elsewhere than the white death rate for the same diseases.

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Second, because Alabama has one of the largest Negro populations of any state, this state has a greater duty than most others to promote better health conditions among the colored people. This, of course, is likewise true of other Southern States.

Third, the need for advancement of Negro health is great in Alabama, as in all other states. The Negro death rate for most diseases is considerably higher than the white death rate.

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Mrs. Mashburn, who is Director of Welfare of Hale County says there is no definite health program and that the lack of an organization makes the work undertaken even more difficult. In the past few years there have been clinics held from time to time sponsored by various organizations and with the cooperation of doctors in and out of the county. Though this work was successful, it is not regular or widespread enough to be of permanent value.

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We need to work for better negro health just the same as we work for better health for whites. In fact, we're not working for better health for white people until we work for better health for negroes, too.

We all live here together. Negroes cook much of the food we eat. We seldom touch anything that hasn't been touched by some negro. They laundry most of our clothes. They handle our foods. They clean our houses. In fact, they are in some manner in contact with everything we have. It can't be any other way.

Then we are fools if we think white people can have good health until negroes have good health, too.

The Republicans for more than a half century promised negroes "social equality". But "health equality' is what they need and it's what we need. This 'equality' needs to be brought about by lifting the health of negroes.

It remained for Franklin D. Roosevelt, though, and he is a democrat, to really start something that would accomplish a great deal of good among negroes. Roosevelt, through government agencies, is replacing negro slums with sanitary negro living quarters. What has been done will serve as an example and eventually accomplish much toward raising the negro's health. Of course there is plenty of this kind of work to do directly for and among whites, too.

Constitutionally the average negro seems to be stronger than the average white. Yet the death rate among negroes is much higher than among whites. This is because negroes do not have proper living quarters, sanitation and balanced diets.

As to living quarters, well, following the Civil War we got to hating negroes so sorely that we thought a hog pen was good enough for them

Negroes should be paid living wages, just as whites, and then provided if negroes have better health, just as whites, and then provided you can understand how it is perly instructed in the art of living the best home in town is not as and they will have stronger bodies and better health and the white race

We hadn't thought of the curse our prejudices would bring down upon our own heads.

Because we hated negroes we got the idea, too, that it didn't matter whether they had better than bread and syrup to eat. Corn bread at that. We hadn't thought of negroes needing balanced diets to keep them strong and their bodies able to resist disease. We just had not thought about the evils of low wages for negroes. We didn't know that low wages for negroes meant low wages for whites, too, nor that unsanitary living premises and poor health for negroes meant the same for whites, to a certain degree.

There—there is the finest home in town! Everything looks good. Sanitation seems to be the watchword around that home. But take a look at the kitchen, in the laundry, in every place where the food that is eaten in that home and the clothing that is worn by the family is being handled. the same thing.

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The Republicans for more than a half century promised negroes "social equality". But "health equality' is what they need and it's what we need. This 'equality' needs to be brought about by lifting the health of negroes.

It remained for Franklin D. Roosevelt, though, and he is a democrat, to really start something that would accomplish a great deal of good among negroes. Roosevelt, through government agencies, is replacing negro slums with sanitary negro living quarters. What has been done will serve as an example and eventually accomplish much toward raising the negro's health. Of course there is plenty of this kind of work to do directly for and among whites, too.

Constitutionally the average negro seems to be stronger than the average white. Yet the death rate among negroes is much higher than among whites. This is because negroes do not have proper living quarters, sanitation and balanced diets.

As to living quarters, well, following the Civil War we got to hating negroes so sorely that we thought a hog pen was good enough for them

We hadn't thought of the curse our prejudices would bring down upon our own heads.

Because we hated negroes we got the idea, too, that it didn't matter whether they had better than bread and syrup to eat. Corn bread at that. We hadn't thought of negroes needing balanced diets to keep them strong and their bodies able to resist disease. We just had not thought about the evils of low wages for negroes. We didn't know that low wages for negroes meant low wages for whites, too, nor that unsanitary living premises and poor health for negroes meant the same for whites, to a certain degree.

There—there is the finest home in town! Everything looks good. Sanitation seems to be the watchword around that home. But take a look in the kitchen, in the laundry, in every place where the food that is eaten in that home and the clothing that is worn by the family is being handled. Then you can understand how it is not as it looks.

Negroes should be paid living wages, just as whites, and then provided if negroes have better health and better health and the white race will help the health of white people. Now follow those negroes home and see how they live there. you can see some of the reasons why it looks.

Negroes need to be taught the need of securing better health, and the best method of doing it. Then white people need to be taught the same thing.

Health Week-1937

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 2, 1937

The Observance Of Negro Health Week

Next week will be Negro Health Week. The observance will extend from April 4 to 11, inclusive. Doubtless there will be special programs for every day during the week, arranged by health authorities, the schools and various Negro organizations to emphasize a particular phase of health work.

The State Department of Health has called on all county health officers in Alabama to cooperate in this observance. There are several reasons why Alabamians, white people as well as Negroes, should be especially active in this twenty-third annual observance of Negro Health Week. First, it was through the efforts of the late Booker T. Washington, Alabama's great Negro educator, that the national observance of the week was promoted. The movement originated in Virginia in 1913, and soon after was nationalized by Dr. Washington through the National Negro Business League. Through the activity of the founder of Tuskegee Institute the observance won the cooperation of local, county, state and national organizations of both the white and Negro races. Alabama owes it to Dr. Washington's memory to perpetuate and advance the movement.

Second, because Alabama has one of the largest Negro populations of any state, this state has a greater duty than most others to promote better health conditions among the colored people. This, of course, is likewise true of other Southern states.

Third, the need for advancement of Negro health is great in Alabama, as in all other states. The Negro death rate for most diseases is considerably higher than the white death rate.

Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, in calling attention to the observance, points out that 36 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro. That means almost 1,000,000 persons. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department show that in 1935, the last year for which figures are available, the Negro death rate for Alabama was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 8.8 for the white population. The Negro infant mortality rate for Alabama was 80.8 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 51.2 for the white population.

These statistics illustrate the profound need for improvement of health conditions among Negroes. Since the promotion of public health, whether among Negroes or white people, is largely a matter of education in hygiene, sanitation, diet and preventive measures against disease, an observance such as that of Negro Health Week can be made highly beneficial.

In addition to the solicitude which we should all feel for the welfare of Negroes, the white people have their own special stake in the advancement of public health among Negroes. It arises from the circumstance that the two races live side by side, and inevitably the health of one will affect the health of the other. The better the health conditions among Negroes, the better will be the health of the white population.

It would be not only a friendly and helpful gesture, but a movement in our own self-interest, if the white people of Alabama, through their clubs and organizations of various kinds, would cooperate actively in the observance next week.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 5, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH IN ALABAMA

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In this connection, The Birmingham News, in a thoughtful and sympathetic editorial, says:

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Tuskegee, Ala., News
April 8, 1937

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NEGRO LEADERS Open FIGHT DISEASES

Their Health Week Begins Here Sunday; Texas Display Coming

3-14-37
Birmingham Ala

More than 135 Negro organizations—churches, schools, fraternal organizations—will present programs in connection with Birmingham's Negro Health Week beginning Sunday, W. K. Grimley, director of the Birmingham Bureau of Health Education, annouced today.

The program will emphasize the importance of combatting tuberculosis and venereal diseases among Negroes.

The week will be climaxed May 23 by a mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium at which three of the outstanding Negro leaders of the country will speak.

One of the week's features will be the Texas Centennial tuberculosis exhibit to be displayed throughout the week in the building on the southwest corner of 18th-st and Fifth-av, n.

Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director for the National Urban League, co-ordinating agency of Negro work, will be in Birmingham Tuesday and Wednesday to speak at some of the meetings. He will also speak over Radio Station WBRC at 1:45 p. m. Wednesday.

Health Week - 1937

Alabama

Anniston, Ala. Star
March 26, 1937

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Advertiser

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Montgomery Ala

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Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, in calling attention to the observance, points out that 36 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro. That means almost 1,000,000 persons. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department show that in 1935, the last year for which figures are available, the Negro death rate for Alabama was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 8.8 for the white population. The Negro infant mortality rate for Alabama was 80.8 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 51.2 for the white population.

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"In addition to the solicitude which we should all feel for the welfare of Negroes, the white people have their own special stake in the advancement of public health among Negroes. It arises from the circumstance that the two races live side by side, and inevitably the health of one will affect the health of the other. The better the health conditions among Negroes, the better will be the health of the white population.

"It would be not only a friendly and helpful gesture, but a movement in our own self-interest, if the white people of Alabama, through their clubs and organizations of various kinds, would cooperate actively in the observance next week."

Negro Health Problem

The period from April 4 to April 11 has been set aside as "Negro Health Week" and the State Department of Health will endeavor to make it an occasion that will prove beneficial to the colored population of Alabama. This will be the 23rd observance of this special week, the objective being to encourage and promote measures looking to the improvement of health conditions among Negroes.

Leaders in the Health Department at Montgomery have called upon all county health officers to lend their cooperation in the program this year and it is to be hoped that the combined efforts will produce notable results. It is generally recognized that there is a great need for health work among the members of the colored race, for the Negro death rate is considerably higher than that of the white population for the same diseases. Therefore, the conclusion is clear in regard to the general health situation in the Negro population.

According to Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, 36 per cent of the population in Alabama is colored. That means, he points out, that there are nearly 1,000,000 Negroes in the state, and "affords reason enough for the Health Department to manifest a lively interest in the health problems of this race." Indeed, this is one of the greatest problems confronting the health authorities and the citizenship of Alabama as a whole, since it is a matter that concerns the white race as well as the colored.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the state has records showing that the death rate among Negroes in Alabama during 1935, the latest year for which figures are available, was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 8.8 for each 1,000 in the white race. It is shown also that the infant mortality rate for Negroes in the state was 80.8 per 1,000 live births in contrast to 51.2 among the white population.

However, the observance of Negro Health Week is not confined to Alabama, nor is it directed toward the welfare of the South alone. It is intended to be national in scope and to be helpful to Negroes in all parts of the United States.

The movement originated in the South, it is true, and the South has cause to be more vitally interested in its program than some other sections of the country. But it has been extended to include all sections in which colored people make up an appreciable portion of the population.

Virginia is given credit for starting this special effort, but Alabama can claim an important part in the advancement of the work. For it was the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous Tuskegee Institute in this state, who took the lead in giving national proportions to the movement after it had been launched in 1913. This was done through the medium of the National Negro Business League and other agencies, it is recalled, and today local, state and national organizations of both races join in the annual observance of the special week. It also has become one of the movements recognized by the federal government and cooperation is given each year by national officials interested in the fight for better health and the control of diseases.

Health problems among Negroes, particularly here in the South, are the problems of the white population, as the two races are together constantly, causing disease to be spread from one to the other. Colored servants in white homes present a situation alone sufficiently serious to challenge the best thought among our health authorities.

NEGRO HEALTH IN ALABAMA

News

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4-8-37

Montgomery Ala

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Pensacola, Fla. Journal
March 28, 1937

Negro Health Week Slated April 4-11

MONTGOMERY, March 27.—Dr J. N. Baker, state health officer urged health officials of the 57 Alabama counties with local health departments to cooperate in the 23rd annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 4-11.

"Thirty-six per cent of Alabama's population is negro," Dr. Baker said. "This affords reason enough for the health department of this state to manifest a lively interest in the health problems of this race."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
March 27, 1937

HEALTH OF NEGRO WILL BE SUBJECT

Officials Urged To Cooperate In Week's Observance

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26—(AP)—Dr. J. H. Baker, state health officer, urged health officials of the 57 Alabama counties with local health departments to cooperate in the twenty-third annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 4-11.

"Thirty-six per cent of Alabama's population is Negro," Dr. Baker said. "This affords reason enough for the Health Department of this state to manifest a lively interest in the health problems of this race."

Negro Health Program

We have been hearing so much of extra Birmingham Negro Health Week (May 16 through 23) that, despite rain and our natural lethargy, our interest was aroused to such an extent that SOME action HAD to be taken.

It was with a spirit of curiosity that a reporter of this newspaper was sent to secure interviews with H. C. Bryant, chairman of the executive committee; P. D. Jackson, chairman of School Participation; Walter L. Brown, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau; Dr. Augusta Zuber, director of the Birmingham Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor of Jefferson County Negro Schools.

When the reporter returned to the office, filled with enthusiasm for the projected work and told of the wonderful cooperation being shown by all organizations, we made haste to join the movement and offer our services in all phases of the endeavor where we might aid.

Chairman Bryant stated that it was with the greatest satisfaction that he saw an immense modern building in downtown Birmingham given over for a full week to the Negroes of our county,—to be used exclusively for the health and welfare of our people. Then, as a climax of this week's instructive entertainment, Dr. Bryant surprised us by making known the fact that, for the first time in history, the entire city auditorium would be thrown open to the Negro population of Jefferson County at 7:30 p.m., Sunday night, May 23, so that he might have the distinct pleasure and wonderful opportunity of hearing three of the outstanding Negro leaders of America address us.

In addition to addresses by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, medical director of the Rosenwald Foundation; President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. H. E. Nash, nationally known physician and speaker of Atlanta, Ga., an outstanding program of vocal and instrumental music will be provided.

After Dr. Bryant had finished telling us of the probable results accruing from Birmingham's Negro Health Week Program we decided to see other leaders in the movement and called upon Dr. Augusta Zuber at our Y. W. C. A., where we found her emeshed in the thousands of intricate details necessary to the successful launching of a hige project such a Health Week.

Dr. Zuzer stated that she thought of and had worked for nothing during the past several weeks but the good to be accomplished through education and at once proceeded to accept our offer and we now find that we, too, are mentally unfit for any thing other than service forwarding the interests of the exhibits and picture shows of Negro Health Week and the gigantic assemblage on the night of the 23rd.

When we visited Dr. Walter L. Brown we found feverish activity in his work of directing more than one hundred doctors and dentists to their assignment and in accepting engagements for these speakers to address the hundreds of clubs, fraternal and other organizations positively DEMANDING addresses by the distinguished personages found on his list of speakers.

We observed Chairman P. D. Jackson in the act of mailing letters to every colored school principal in Jefferson County when we went into his office; he had little more to say than that his part of the program was going to be one hundred percent perfect because the cooperation which he was receiving was in this direct ratio.

Supervisor McKinney advised that the attendance at the exhibit and mass meeting would be swelled immensely by rural citizens since the teachers of the county schools weke taking pride in the number of people from their respective communities who would register during the week's showing.

Now we, as an enthusiastic supporter of and worker for "Negro Health Weak," ask and expect that Y O U,—as a reputable citizen and as a follower of the tenets promulgated by our beloved Booker T. Washington,—do all in your power to attend the exhibits at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, North, during the week of May 16, and the great mass meeting at the city auditorium on the night of May 23.

Your friends will meet you there!

NEGROES HERE PUT ACCENT ON BETTER HEALTH

5-18-37

1000 View Exhibit Showing Cause, Spread, Cure Of Various Diseases

Health became a serious consideration of Birmingham's Negro population this week with the opening yesterday of Negro Health Week.

Approximately 1000 Negroes filed through the building on the southwest corner of 18th-st and Fifth-av, n, yesterday to study the various health exhibits on display there throughout the week.

Featured among the exhibits is the Texas Centennial Tuberculosis Exhibit, graphically illustrating the causes, spread, dangers and statistics of tuberculosis, often characterized as Public Enemy No. 1 among Negroes.

50 Beds for 1050

Although the minimum standard is one bed for each annual death, Alabama has 50 beds for the 1050 Negroes who die of tuberculosis every year, the exhibit shows. Exactly how inadequate this is is shown by the fact that one-half the deaths from tuberculosis in the South are among Negroes.

In spite of this, while the Negro population has increased 41 per cent since 1910, deaths from tuberculosis have decreased 54 per cent.

Lack of information, a feeling of futility, indifference, superstitions and quackery stand in the way of lowering the tuberculosis rate still more, the exhibit point out. It is the duty of health departments and tuberculosis associations to combat these things.

Veneral disease, especially syphilis, also occupy a prominent position in the general exhibit. Talking pictures showing the dangers of spyhilis are run almost continuously.

Other Exhibits

Other exhibits deal with sanitation, housing and health, child health and maternal and infant care and rabies.

As part of Health Week, Birmingham radio stations will carry brief talks on health by various Negro leaders of the city and the country.

Climax of the week will be a mass meeting in Municipal Auditorium Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at which time Dr. M. O Bousfield, medical directo rof the Rosenwald Foundation in Chicago; Dr. H. E. Nash, president of the Atlanta Medical Assn., and F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute will speak.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
MAY 9. 1937 M12

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

It is now seen that the late Booker T. Washington, famous Negro leader, and founder of Tuskegee Institute, wrought well when he perfected a plan for National Health Week for the Negro people of America.

This movement has been going for more than a quarter-century, but in recent years has become an outstanding agency and positive factor as an educational means of preserving the health of the Negro people, especially those of the South.

Birmingham is out for a big health week May 17-23. During this period every interest and every individual, who has the slightest interest in the welfare of the city and county, is called on to busy themselves in the exposure of diseases so destructive to the health of this community and especially among Negro people.

It is indeed fortunate that the Health Department of the city of Birmingham has been able to secure the Texas Centennial tuberculosis exhibit as a display for the Health Week occasion, and it will be on exhibit throughout the week for those who wish to make a study of tuberculosis, regarded as the greatest hindrance to Negro life and happiness.

Dr. H. C. Bryant, physician and surgeon, has been made general chairman of the Health Week program, and he appeals to his associates, and those interested in the life and security of the Negro people, to visit the exhibit and especially to turn out in large numbers Sunday night, May 23, at the Municipal Auditorium.

At this time the educational value of the Health Week program will not be discussed at length because it is impossible for the most scientific and practical mind to estimate its worth. None of us can foretell the results of such a venture, but all will agree that the results must be in the interest of health and life security, and will continue as time passes. The people of all races will become more interested and conscious of our health situation in the city of Birmingham and Jefferson County. This can be, and will be, the largest and most effective health week of any during the history of the movement. Admission to the exhibit and to the city auditorium will be free. The exhibit will be in the building on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, near the postoffice.

When it is seen that tuberculosis killed more Negroes in Birmingham during the year 1936 than any other disease, and that the death rate from this disease among Negroes is exactly three times that of white people we will not hesitate a moment in turning our time and attention and making every reasonable sacrifice to curtail and finally annihilate this deadly enemy to our health and life.

Tuberculosis can be prevented if we know how, and a visit to the exhibit during the week will give much information to aid in preventing and exterminating this disease.

The Health Department has succeeded in securing the services as speakers on the Health Week program Dr. M. O. Bousefield, medical director of the Rosenwald Foundation, of Chicago; Dr. H. E. Nash, nationally known physician and speaker, of Atlanta, and F. D. Paterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

According to Dr. Bryant, special music will be rendered at the auditorium.

Health Week-1937

Alabama.

Evergreen, Ala., Journal
March 11, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Twenty-Third Annual Observance Sunday, April 4, To Sunday, April 11, 1937.

As I go to and fro over my territory, seeing the conditions of my people and then after reading the health statistics of the United States, learning that the mortality among the Negro population is still too high; my soul cannot help but cry.

Head of the Department of Record and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Mr. M. N. Work, says that the annual economic loss to the south from sickness and death among Negroes is probably $300,000,000. It would pay the south to spend $100,000,000 annually to improve Negro health. There are over 100,000 Negro workers in the south sick all the time. Most all of these Negroes are working on the farm. These Negroes are trying to feed themselves and their white brother. The strong must give opportunities of improvement to the weak and teach the weak use them to the best of their advantage. It is impossible for the mind to function well in a diseased body. For the Negro to do better work all around, we must keep well.

Mr. W. R. Hearst said as follows: In all the history of society, medicine made no particular progress until it did something more than treat the effect of diseases, and began to eliminate the cause of them. You may have read the Microbe-Hunters, but whether you have or not, you know that Yellow fever was not eliminated merely by treating those patients who had yellow fever, but through our heroic American scientists eliminating its source, the cause of yellow fever.

To improve the mortality among the Negro population, we must find the cause and then work on it. In thinking over this vital subject I have asked myself these questions: Is it that we are made out of poor dust, in that we are very susceptible to diseases, and also germ carriers? Is it that our economic conditions will not allow us to get the means for proper care? Is it that America has a double racial standard for economic, social and political justice? Is it that the iron ban of ignorance and superstition have us so well harnessed that we know not how to take the right course to eliminate diseases or to care for ourselves when diseases overtake us? What is the solution to this problem? (To be continued).

J. B. Jordan, Negro Co. Agent

Negroes Observe Health Week Here

Clarion

National Negro Health Week was observed here yesterday at the First Baptist Church, for negroes, with a spiritual and educational program.

Those participating included the Rev. J. C. Harris, Dr. R. C. Adair, Dr. P. P. Barker, neuro-psychiatrist of the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, who spoke on "Community Health Problems;" Dr. John Chenault, director of orthopedics at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, whose topic was, "Treatment and Crippled Children Service in Alabama;" Mary E. Williams, public health service nurse at Tuskegee, who spoke on "Interesting Facts About Veneral Diseases And Its Control."

Montgomery

National Negro Health Week is observed in memory and honor of Booker T. Washington, who founded the movement in 1906. It has since been taken up by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The observance will be continued with an annual clinic, at Tuskegee Institute, from April 4-11 inclusive, this being part of the Founder's Day program.

'Cleanup Week'

Post

This is "Cleanup Week."

We can remember, in those days before almost every week on the calendar was given some special significance by the pioneers of publicity and ballyhoo when communities really cooperated to make streets, vacant lots, back alleys and front yards as well more attractive.

Birmingham

Because the effort was effective we were then and are now much in favor of the cleanup campaign. Birmingham can stand a lot of it just now, not only on private property, but along the streets and public highways.

Removal of rubbish, in addition to helping to make the city more attractive, will also pay dividends in reduced health and fire hazards.

Negro Health Problem

The period from April 4 to April 11 has been set aside as "Negro Health Week" and the State Department of Health will endeavor to make it an occasion that will prove beneficial to the colored population of Alabama. This will be the 23rd observance of this special week, the objective being to encourage and promote measures looking to the improvement of health conditions among Negroes.

Leaders in the Health Department at Montgomery have called upon all county health officers to lend their cooperation in the program this year and it is to be hoped that the combined efforts will produce notable results. It is generally recognized that there is a great need for health work among the members of the colored race, for the Negro death rate is considerably higher than that of the white population for the same diseases. Therefore, the conclusion is clear in regard to the general health situation in the Negro population.

According to Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, 36 per cent of the population in Alabama is colored. That means, he points out, that there are nearly 1,000,000 Negroes in the State, and "affords reason enough for the Health Department to manifest a lively interest in the health problems of this race." Indeed, this is one of the greatest problems confronting the health authorities and the citizenship of Alabama as a whole, since it is a matter that concerns the white race as well as the colored.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State has records showing that the death rate among Negroes in Alabama during 1935, the latest year for which figures are available, was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 8.8 for each 1,000 in the white race. It is shown also that the infant mortality rate for Negroes in the State was 80.8 per 1,000 live births in contrast to 51.2 among the white population.

However, the observance of Negro Health Week is not confined to Alabama, nor is it directed toward the welfare of the South alone. It is intended to be national in scope and to be helpful to Negroes in all parts of the United States.

The movement originated in the South, it is true, and the South has cause to be more vitally interested in its program than some other sections of the country. But it has been extended to include all sections in which colored people make up an appreciable portion of the population.

Virginia is given credit for starting this special effort, but Alabama can claim an important part in the advancement of the work. For it was the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous Tuskegee Institute in this State, who took the lead in giving national proportions to the movement after it had been launched in 1913. This was done through the medium of the National Negro Business League and other agencies, it is recalled, and today local, State and national organizations of both races join in the annual observance of the special week. It also has become one of the movements recognized by the Federal Government and cooperation is given each year by national officials interested in the fight for better health and the control of disease.

Health problems among Negroes, particularly here in the South, are the problems of the white population, as the two races are together constantly, causing disease to be spread from one to the other. Colored servants in white homes present a situation alone sufficiently serious to challenge the best thought among our health authorities.—Anniston Star.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 16, 1937

HEALTH WEEK TO BENEFIT NEGROES

Great Opportunity Offered To Race To Promote Own Welfare

"One of the greatest opportunities Negroes of Jefferson County have ever had to promote their own welfare," is the manner in which Dr. J. D. Dowling, Jefferson County health officer, characterizes Birmingham Negro Health Week, which will be inaugurated Monday morning with the opening of an exposition of Negro health at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, North.

Dr. Dowling stated that Negro Health Week was jointly sponsored by the Health Department, the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Mineral District Medical Society and many other agencies. Four bureaus of the Health Department will have exhibits, while the Texas Centennial exhibit on Negro health will be the center of interest throughout the week. Through the cooperation of the dairy industry of Birmingham, a modernistic "milk bar" will distribute free milk to visitors at intervals throughout the exhibition period.

The culminating event of the week, it was stated by Dr. Dowling, will be a mass meeting at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday, May 23, which in all probability will be the largest gathering of Negroes ever seen in Birmingham. A public address system was being installed to care for those unable to gain admission to the auditorium.

Dr. Dowling stated that a group of more than 100 Negro physicians, dentists, ministers and other professional leaders were now speaking on health before various church, social, civic, and industrial groups, and said that these addresses would continue throughout the week of May 16. Through the courtesy of radio companies, short talks on Negro health will be heard over all local stations during the week.

Dr. Dowling stated that he had never seen so much enthusiasm evidenced in any health movement and said that the sponsoring committee was exceedingly well pleased with the response of the Negro citizens and of the progressive attitudes found.

Winfield, Ala., Journal

REPORT OF NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WORK

Following is the report of activities of National Negro Health Week in Marion County, which was observed in Winfield, April 4-11, with the white churches and schools taking part:

Sunday, April 4

The program was given by the White Methodist Missionary Society with the pastor, Rev. Marvin Swilling as speaker. Dr. R. L. Hill gave a helpful talk on "Motherhood, Childbirth and Infant Care." Thanks to Dr. Hill for such inspiration.

"Motherhood," by Mrs. R. E. Moore. Smiles and memories were brought to the mothers and they pledged to give their children better care.

"Child Training," by Rev. Swilling. He put great stress on training the child in its youth. Sermon Sunday night by Rev. Swilling, text found in the Book of Matthew.

Other visitors on April 4 were, Mrs. Swilling, Mr. Jim Green and family, Mr. Hufman and family.

Collection, song and prayer by president of singing class. Dismissal by Rev. Swilling.

Monday, April 5

Numbers on programs were as follows: White W. M. U. Baptist church. Short program by colored school. Scripture reading by Mrs. Nina McCary. Short talk on sanitation by Mrs. Ramseur. Everyone enjoyed the remarks of Mrs. Ramseur. A song, "Count Your Blessings," led by Mrs. Pouncey.

Kind of foods that should be eaten was well explained. Now

Health Depts. To Cooperate On Negro Health Work

News

Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 29th—County health officers in all of the 67 Alabama counties having local health departments have been urged by the State Department of Health to co-operate in the twenty-third annual observance of Negro Health Week from April 4 to April 11, inclusive. 4-1-37

This special movement in behalf of Negro health originated in Virginia in 1913 but shortly afterward was nationalized by the late Booker T. Washington through the medium of the National Negro Business League. It has become an annual observance in which local, county, state and national organizations of both white and the Negro races, as well as the Federal Government, now co-operate.

Tuskegee, Ala.

The object of this annual observance, of course, is to improve the health of Negros in all parts of the United States, and Alabama health officers have expressed the hope that it will prove of special benefit this year and in later years to the Negros of this state. The Negro death rate for most diseases is considerably higher here and elsewhere than the white death rate for the same diseases. 4-1-37

"Thirty-six per cent., or almost 1,000,000, of Alabama's population is Negro," Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, said in discussing this year's observance. "This affords reason enough for the health department of this state to manefest a livly interest in the health problems of this race."

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Alabama State Department of Health show that in 1935, the latest year for which figures are available, the Negro death rate for this state was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population for the white race. The infant mortality rate for the state's Negros was 80.8 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the infant mortality rate of 51.2 per 1,000 live births for the white race.

the ladies are feeding their families more vegetables. Thanks to Miss Frederick.

"How To Live," by Mrs. Ida Hollis. Mrs. Hollis stressed happiness as an aid to health and explained how unfair it is to unload our unpleasant feelings on others.

'Sanitation," by Mrs. Weeks. Care of the teeth was stressed. She complimented the colored children for having good teeth. Now everyone has a tooth brush.

Jananne Pouncey gave a comical reading which everyone enjoyed. Song by the school.

Tuesday, April 6—2:30

Song by the school. Then the program was turned over to Mr. Edmondson. Short talk by Mr. Edmondson on "Cleanliness and Home Pride."

"Beautification of Home," by Prof. Hunt. Mr. Hunt taught us how to transplant shrubbery, and gave us some simple ways to avoid mosquitoes.

Miss Bernadine Edmondson gave a comical reading. Then with Mr. Edmondson in charge games of ball were played. Everybody had an abundance of fun.

Wednesday, April 7—2:15

County Health Officers. Blood tests, T. B. tests, and a general school health examination was given. The school children were found in perfect condition with the exception of a few bad teeth. Thanks to the health Officers, Dr. Owings and Miss Reneau. Speaker for Wednesday, Rev. V. W. Hammer, pastor of Methodist church, Hamilton.

Wednesday night at 7:30 a picture was given by the health department. Visitors present were Rev. V. W. Hammer, pastor of the Methodist church in Hamilton, Mrs. V. W. Hamner, Mr. Earl Whatley, assistant farm agent, and Mr. Park Griffin, sanitation officer.

Mrs. Hamner gave an interesting talk, inspiring the Negro to go to the top, and gave Dr. Carver and other Negro leaders as examples. The meeting closed with a song by the choir and dismission by Rev. Hamner.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 28. 1937

Negro Health Week Success

"Birmingham's Negro Health Week was a great success," said K. W. Grimley, director of the bureau of health education and publicity of the Health Department. "It was a very creditable evidence of the interest in health on the part of Negroes generally, and particularly Negro civic leaders, who cooperated with the Health Department. The closing mass meeting Sunday night at the Municipal Auditorium was attended by about 6,500 Negroes, and during the week 18,500 attended the Texas Centennial Exhibit on Negro health brought here by the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association. This interest is important to the entire community because all leading causes of death among Negroes are infectious diseases peculiarly apt to be spread through contacts with white employers such as exist with Negro servants in white homes. Dr. M. O. Bousfield director for Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said the new Acipco Health Center and the plans for further extension of health center service now developing under the leadership of President W. D. Moore, is one of the most outstanding contributions to public health in the United States. I believe Birmingham's interest in Negro health is attracting national attention."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
June 7, 1937

ALABAMA HEALTH CHATS

The average person does not regard syphilis as a matter for concern. That is because he does not realize how serious is the danger or how widely prevalent it is.

If he happens to be sufficiently affluent to employ four Negro servants, he would be surprised to know that, by the law of averages, at least one of them, probably the one who prepares the food for himself and his family or acts as nurse for his children, has the disease. He will be surprised to know, too, that probably half of the cases of syphilis are contracted innocently. Many a case has been contracted by merely shaving with a razor that has previously been used by a person with syphilis.

This estimate of 25 per cent incidence among Negroes of the State is regarded as conservative, in view of the fact that, in one Alabama county where an extensive syphillis survey was conducted more than 36 per cent of the Negroes examined were found to be infected. On a certain large Alabama plantation it was found 98 per cent of the Negroes had syphilis.

Thirty-one per cent of the Negro troops from South Carolina, Florida and Georgia who were drafted during the World War were found to have this disease, as were also 26 per cent of 645 young colored job seekers examined in New York City, 25.1 per cent of blood doners examined, 26 per cent of the Negroes examined in certain rural sections of Tennessee and 24.8 per cent of colored patients in lying-in hospitals in the City of Birmingham. There is every reason to regard syphilis as by far the most widely prevalent disease that has ever afflicted the colored race.

Health Week-1937

Connecticut

HARTFORD, CONN. Courant

APR 4 1937

City Takes Part In Negro Health Week's Programs

Group Constitutes Challenge to Entire Community

Hartford will participate in National Negro Health week, which opens today and continues until April 11, it was announced by the Board of Health recently.

"National Negro Health week was established in 1915 by Booker T. Washington, while he was principal of Tuskegee Institute," says a recent bulletin of the Board. "The movement grew out of a program for the improvement of sanitation among Negroes. It will be observed this year in every state in the Union, and will have the organized support of the United States Public Health Service, state and local departments of health and many non-official agencies.

"There are approximately 7000 Negroes residing in Hartford. While this is a little less than four per cent of the total population of the city, it is our most important group from the standpoint of community health and our most difficult to supervise. Many are transients who come to Hartford to visit friends or to work in the tobacco fields of neighboring towns. These people frequently change their addresses and when representatives of the Board of Health call to investigate reported cases of tuberculosis or other communicable diseases they are told the patient has moved and no one knows the new address. Often the patient is said to have returned to the South.

"Our Negro population offers a challenge to the entire city. They must be helped to attain a higher economic and educational level. Such fundamental health factors as housing and nutrition must be improved before they can be expected to form habits conductive to health. A comparison of death rates for the Negro and white population shows that in many categories, the Negro death rate is much higher than that of the white residents of the city.

Health Week-1937

D.C.

Health Week Celebration is Begun by Virginia Teachers

Washington's Birthday To Be Observed

Cleanup Campaign To Be Conducted At Same Time

Special to Journal and Guide

FALLS CHURCH — National Negro Health Week was begun in Fairfax County by a health forum sponsored by the teachers under the leadership of Mrs. Emma A. Moore, supervisor of schools. The meeting was held at 3 p.m. Sunday, in the Second Baptist Church.

The program was presided over by Mrs. Moore. The county nurse, Mrs. Herbert Seamans, briefly pledged the support of the health unit to all movements designed to improve individual and community health. The local community physician, Dr. Harold M. Johnson, told of the purpose of Negro Health Week and paid tribute to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington who inaugurated the concept of the health week and on whose birthday the observance begins.

He introduced Dr. John S. Perry psychiatrist of Washington, who gave an address dealing with local and national health problems related to American Negroes. Dr. Ladray, former local physician now located at Leesburg, Va., in his address, stressed among other things the importance of knowledges and healthful attitudes towards venereal diseases.

Dr. E. B. Henderson spoke on the "Health Education," and stressed the importance of a health consciousness based upon the development of a scientific attitude. He emphasized the need for keeping in mind that health advice given over radio programs often represented chiefly the profit motive. He also urged a wider program in school and community of health instruction, and suggested that authoritative advice be sought in health matters. President Ollie Tinner thanked the guest speakers for their addresses and urged parents to organize their efforts to continue health conferences.

Musical numbers were rendered by the Falls Church choir and a sextette comprising members of the choir led by Mrs. Alberta Turner. Reverend E. W. Costner opened the meeting and closed the exercises with prayer.

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A full program has been planned for the twenty-third annual observance of National Negro Health Week which begins Sunday, April 4 and continues through the following Sunday, April 11, it was revealed last week by the National Negro Health Week Committee, U. S. Public Health Service.

The special objective for the 1937 observance has been set as "The Health Agency in its Relation to the Community."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

During the week appropriate tribute is planned to be paid the late Booker T. Washington, whose birthday occurs on Monday, April 5, and who was founder of the Negro health movement.

Mobilization Day will be observed Sunday, April 4, when health sermons and lectures will be delivered by ministers and doctors. The week's program will be outlined at these kickoff meetings and emphasis will be placed on mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

Booker T. Washington's birthday will be commemorated on Monday which has been designated as Home Health Day. Parents will hold special meetings and discuss domestic health problems. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control will be given particularly consideration and health films, slides and exhibits will warn of the ravages of these types of diseases.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

Community sanitary needs and improvements will be discussed on Tuesday, April 6. Plans will be drawn to conduct a campaign against breeding places of rats, flies and mosquitoes. All home, markets, bakeries, and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 7, has been designated as special campaign day, when a survey of the community for health needs will be made. Churches will be the local point of the health campaign.

Adults health day on Thursday, April 8, will find the drive directed against tuberculosis, cancer and organic diseases, which are the chief causes of disability and death. Fresh air, right diet, good cheer, proper living, regular health examination and early treatment should be emphasized.

SCHOOL'S PART

The part schools play in the health of the nation will come up for discussion Friday, April 9. Health programs, essays, games, plays, parades, and pageants will be given.

Saturday has been designated as general cleanup day. The cleaning of all homes, buildings and premises should be completed. A supervisory committee should orient the community program on the preceding day and direct last workday to final results.

The campaign closes Sunday, April 11, when enthusiastic meetings and reports are to be made. A permanent organization should be perfected and lay plans for year-round activities.

HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM HELD BY FRATERNITY

Dr. Ralph B. Stewart will be the principal speaker on the National Health Week program to be sponsored by the Beta Chapter of the Tau Gamma Rho Fraternity Friday evening at the Twelfth Street YMCA at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Stewart is a former member of the United States Health Service in the field service, and has traveled extensively in the interests of his work. He is a graduate of Howard University.

The program will be exclusively for men and will deal with the evils and effects of social hygiene. A musical and literary program will also be presented. Arrangements have been made by Dr. Stewart with the District and United States Health Service for the showing of slides and motion pictures on syphilis and its spread over the country. There will be no admission. All members of the male sex are urged by the members of the fraternity to be their guests for the evening.

Health Week-1937

Florida.

Madison, Fla., Recorder
March 26, 1937

National Negro Health Week

Twenty-third annual observance April 4, to Sunday, April 11, 1937.

Special objective for Madison county, Florida:

A year-round check-up on health relations in the various communities in 4-H, home demonstration, and general public for the home, school, church and community.

Teachers, pastors and public workers are asked to co-operate with the extension program.

Everybody is asked to clean entire premises and keep clean during the year, especially, toilets and breeding places of flies and mosquitoes.

Plan your family health in the home and garden by improving living conditions. A special program will be held at Bethlehem school house Thursday, March 8th, at 2 p. m. Miss Annie Mae Hollister, W. P. A. R. N., will demonstrate with the county midwives problems with babies and children that will help all. Everybody is inviteed to attend this meeting.

Althea Ayer,
Local Home Dem. Agent.

Health Week – 1937

General.

National Health Week

National Health Week which will be held throughout the nation next week should serve as the springboard from which will be projected a year-round health program rather than be just another seven-day period to be forgotten once it has ended.

Recent statistics on longevity show the expectation of life at birth to be 47.55 years for men and 49.51 for women. Figures for whites are about twelve years higher.

Alarming though are the figures which show that out of every thousand colored children, 87 die in the first year of life. This high infant mortality can be reduced considerably by better prenatal care and by the early immunizing of babies against the common diseases.

Ignorance and negligence, the handmaidens of death, must be combated by making available to all the simple facts of health and advising them where and how to take advantage of the available health services. Every week must be health week to the end that the Grim Reaper's harvest is materially reduced.

Health Week Observance

— National Negro Health Week observance this year would delight the heart of Booker T. Washington if he were alive. At last this movement seems to have become an integral part of Negro life, with the backing of Muncipal, State and the Federal government. South and North, the result is the same. Health programs were organized and carried through, and Negro business institutions, and civic and social organizations in nearly every section of the country cooperated. In Nashville, Tenn., a colored newspaper published a special eight-page Health Edition, and in Richmond, Va., Gary, Ind., and other cities, enterprising colored newspapers made health week pay in more ways than community and racial betterment. We commend these progressive steps for exploiting constructive ideas — ideas which exploited, have the group and community better for the exploitation.

Urban League.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

I have been interested in the number of editorials that have appeared, during the current week, in large white dailies commenting on the negro health week movement. It is another indication of the far-sightedness of the individual who was primarily responsible for initiating this observance. The celebration is no longer an isolated, private echo. It is being fostered under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service and has the co-operation of practically every national organization whose program includes the negro in any fashion.

During the past year, the Workstion. Progress Administration has given several thousand dollars toward a definite project whose objectives included increased hospitalization facilities, health education, surveys of health conditions, nursing, maternal and infant care program. Prepared speeches on some phase of health are given over the radio. According to Barnwell, the most significant thing in this health education program is the awakened interest of the negro himself. He is really becoming health conscious and expressed his interest in action for his own welfare.

There are three negro public health nurses giving full time to rural nursing. As a further evidence of the negro's interest in his own health improvement, the initial fund for these nurses in each case was raised by negroes themselves.

venereal diseases, tuberculosis, care of cripple children, preventative nasal sprays, dental care, malaria and community sanitation, typhus fever, health inventory and trachoma, which is a disease of the eyes that frequently leads to total blindness.

A number of state organizations have been set up with more or less permanent program, dealing with negro health and under the auspices of the general health week program. One of the best organized state programs is in the state of Texas and represents the many years of pioneering on account of F. Rivers Barnwell, director of negro health service of that state under the direction of the Texas Tuberculosis Associa-

Medal Presented.

"Because of comparative excellence in the organization of a health campaign and the prosecution of a well-organized program of health education, the Atlanta citizens' committee, which sponsored negro health week under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service, was one of the few cities in the nation that won a bronze medal, which was presented by J. O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League. His presentation speech follows:

"Co-operating with this committee in the city of Atlanta under the chairmanship of Dr. S. A. Peters were such well-established organizations as the churches, both public and private educational institutions, the Urban League, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, the Atlanta School of Social Work and many other subsidiary social units.

"Following closely upon the publication of a book written by Dr. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 'Negro Trends and Tendencies,' the national health week was organized. In this book Dr. Hoffman asserted tuberculosis alone would solve the race problem in 100 years. According to this prediction, by 1998, all the negroes in America would have died of tuberculosis alone. It was Booker Washington's contention that physical mortality was closely associated with mental morbidity, and the lack of adequate health information was largely responsible for the abnormality in the negro death date, particularly as it has reference to preventable diseases.

"The health week movement, which had its birth in Macon county, Alabama, has become a national institution. The negro death rate today is slightly lower than the white death date was when Hoffman wrote his book.

"On behand of the national negro health committee and in testimony of the extraordinary services your committee has rendered in increasing the intelligence concerning the laws of health, as well as removing the health hazards by improving the physical surroundings of our homes and property, I present to you, Dr. Peters, and through you to the other members of your committee and the citizens of Atlanta, this bronze medal in appreciation of the contribution your committee has made toward the sum total of the health estate of the citizens of this commonwealth."

General

Health-Week-1937

HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE AT HIGH GEAR THROUGH THE NATION

Courier 3-27-37 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Initiated as part of Tuskegee's extensive program of fitting the Negro for life, National Negro Health Week, observed this year April 4-11, has taken grip as one of the nation's most important "period" weeks. The above photographs illustrate some of the activities which are a part of the observance and "follow-up" in hundreds of cities and towns. Upper left, a children's clinic. Lower left, doing a little cleaning up and painting up around the home. Top center, a health contest winner among babies. Center, a public health nurse conducting an interview, on the job for community and home service. Bottom center, first graduating class of nurses, public health nursing course, school of nursing, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. Upper right, a touring demonstration truck. Lower right, doctor examines children. Periodic examinations are urged.—Photos courtesy of United States Public Health Service.

April 4-11 Set Aside As Nat'l Negro Health Week

Courier 3-27-37 Pittsburgh Pa.

Schools, Clubs and Organizations to Join In Observance of National Movement, Started By Booker T. Washington.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25—The week of April 4 to 11 will be set aside this year and observed throughout the nation as National Negro Health Week.

The movement, which started in 1914. was the timely fruition of Booker T. Washington's practicable philosophy of "head, heart, hand,—and health' education for effective service and wholesome living.

When Dr. Robert R. Moton, succeeded Dr. Washington in 1915, he guided the movement toward its destined objectives and in his article "Organized Negro Effort for Racial Progress," briefly defined the original of the Health Week.

This year's objective as outlined in the special bulletins issued from the U. S. Public Health Service is a concentration on "The Health Agency in Its Relation to the Community."

Throughout the week special programs will be held in nearly all schools in the U. S., with sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Mass meetings, parents' meetings and teachers' meetings will be held in connection with the movement.

Material Supplied

The U. S. Bible Health Department here will supply worthwhile material free of charge to schools, clubs, organizations and individuals interested in promoting health among Negroes.

High mortality among Negroes and reports of insurance statisticians had a great deal to do with the determination of leaders of the movement to make its worth felt in every community, rural and urban.

Progress Noted

Although the report for 1936 is not yet complete, information from a few reports of a few states, reveals that a great deal of progress in the movement has been made.

Communities which formerly were disease infested have adopted the "clean-up" habit as advocated by the movement and are now thriving, healthy localities.

Doctors, nurses and other health officials are making regular and periodical visits into rural communities, safeguarding the health of women and children and adopting precautionary methods to prevent the spread of disease among those folk. (See pictures elsewhere on this page.)

Typical Program

The possibilities of the Health Week observance are emphasized in the following program of one community: Vaccination against smallpox, tuberculin, tests, preschool health examinations, dental service for children, X-ray of children, health queen contest, better home contest, booklets made by all grades, six health posters were made, essays written by pupils, inspection of school by County Health Sanitarian, printing of programs and other matters and a general clean-up campaign.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist of the U. S. Public Health Service Department, in commenting on the work done during the observance, declares that "The Health Week should be conducted as a period of emphasis in the proposed year-round Health Movement."

For better health, observe April 4-11, "Negro Health Week."

Health Week - 1937

Georgia

Negro Health Week Promotion Committee Holds Initial Meet This Afternoon

Atlanta Journal
3-11-37

The Atlanta Citizens Committee for the promotion of Negro Health Week will hold its first meeting for the 1937 program this afternoon (Thursday) at 4 P. M. in room 300 of the Odd Fellows Building. A large attendance is expected from those who were members of the 1936 committee and according to Dr. S. A. Peters, Sr., chairman of last year's committee, a cordial invitation is issued to all who are interested in working with the Health Week program this year to attend the meeting.

The Negro Health Week program under the Citizens Committee will be of especial interest this year because of the distinction Atlanta has achieved in its annual Health Week celebration. For three successive years Atlanta has received a Certificate of Merit for its program in competition with cities all over the country for this honor. In addition to this, Atlanta this year has been awarded a mahogany and bronze trophy because of its three successive years of national excellence in Health Week activities. Receipt of this trophy in Atlanta makes the Health Week program in this community one of the nation's leading health programs.

The clean-up campaign that has been a part of the Health Week program each year, and which was under the direction of Miss Carrie Taylor last year, played an unusually important part in bringing this trophy to Atlanta. The splendid work of the school's division, under the direction of Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, and the other phases of the program have been of such excellence that members of the committee are anxious to maintain the high standard Atlanta has achieved in this program.

At the meeting this afternoon plans will be laid for the receipt and presentation of the trophy, outlining of plans for the campaign this year and election of 1937 officers of the committee.

Dr. Peters, Sr., Again Heads City Health Week Body

Journal
3-16-37

Dr. S. A. Peters, Sr., was elected for the fourth consecutive year as chairman of the Atlanta citizens committee for Negro health week at a recent meeting of the committee. Dr. J. W. E. Linder was elected as vice chairman and Dr. Mark Thomas as chairman of the speakers bureau.

A part of the program for the 1937 observance of health week was adopted by the committee at this meeting and plans will begin immediately to carry on the very fine work conducted by this committee during previous years.

It was decided that the clean-up campaign would be conducted again this year and many other phases of the program will be worked out at a later meeting.

Savannah, Ga., News
March 13, 1937

PLANS ARE MADE FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Better Health and Living Conditions Sought

A large group of colored leaders representing the South Atlantic Medical Association, the Ministers' Wives Alliance, the Nurses' Association, social workers, the various insurance companies and representatives from the Cuyler, Haven Home, Beach, Maple, West Broad, East Broad, Springfield Terrace and Woodville schools met at the library to arrange for the appropriate observance of the annual National Negro Health Week.

The chairman, Dr. F. S. Belcher, stated that the Negro Health Week program had as its objectives: to foster and encourage a year round definite campaign of health education, and to urge and promote better health and living conditions among the colored people of this community.

Dorothy R. Lampkin, of Haven Home, was selected general secretary and chairman of the publicity committee. It was decided that all social bodies would participate and that on Saturday, April 10, a field day celebration would be held at the swimming pool and on Sunday, April 11, a mass meeting would be held at the churches in interest of adult health education.

Committees: Clean-up committee, Mrs. J. H. Brown; field day, A. Dwight; health play, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Lindsay; East Broad, Mrs. Lester, Martin Haines; West Broad, Miss Lowe; Maple, Miss Ury; Beach, Miss McDowell; Cuyler, Miss Dunmore; Springfield Terrace, Mrs. Thompkins; Woodville, D. Lampkin; Haven Home; mass meeting for women, chairman, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. J. Sessom; mass meeting for men, Mr. Brown, of Guaranty Insurance Co.; prize committee, Mrs. J. Sessom, of the South Atlantic Medical Society Auxiliary; speaker's assignment committee. D. N. H. Collier.

Citizens' Committee Head For Health Week Again Is Dr. S.A. Peters

Journal
3-19-37

Dr. S. A. Peters, Sr., prominent Atlanta physician, will again serve as general chairman of the Citizens; Committee for the National Negro Health Week observance beginning here soon. Dr. J. W. E. Linder will serve as vice chairman with Reginald A. Johnson, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League filling the seat of secretary.

Clean-Up Campaign activities will again be directed by Mrs. Carrie Taylor, with Miss Frankie Adams of the Atlanta School of Social Work as assistant director and Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., in charge of publicity.

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of schools, is directing the Schools Division; Dr. Mark Thomas is heading up the Speakers Bureau, assisted by Mrs. Ludie Andrews and Dr. R. A. Billings, and Mrs. Lula L. Weeden, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA, is directing the Exhibits Committee, aided by J. H. McGrew, executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, and Andrew J. Lewis, II, scout commissioner, scoutmaster, and president of the Atlanta Scouters' Club .

According to Secretary Johnson, Atlanta is planning to walk off with "Clean-Up" honors again this year, thereby eclipsing the amazing record of Dallas, Texas, which is a three-time winner of the trophy. At the present time, the elaborate trophy is in possessio nof the Gate City.

Health Week Committee In Important Meeting This Friday At 4 O'Clock

Daily World
3-19-37
Atlanta Journal

Mrs. Lula Weeden, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, has been appointed chairman of the Exhibit Committee, with Mr. J. H. McGrew, of the YMCA and Mr. Andrew Lewis serving as committee members, for the purpose of preparing exhibits for Health Week.

According to an announcement recently released from the office of Dr. S. A. Peters, chairman of 1937 Citizens Committee for Negro Health Week, Miss Carrie Taylor has been named director of the Clean-Up Committee division, with Miss Frankie Adams named as assistant director. It will be recalled the thorough program directed by Miss Taylor last year which played an important part in Atlanta receiving the honors it has in the national competition for the United States Public Health Service Trophy.

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Supervisor of colored schools, is again this year appointed director of the public school division which will work closely with the Speakers' Bureau and the Clean-up Campaign Division and other sections of the Campaign.

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., was named by Dr. Peters as director of publicity for this year, and R. A. Johnson, secretary of Citizens Health Week Committee.

The next meeting of the Health Week Committee is scheduled for Friday at 4 P. M., Room 300, 250 Auburn avenue

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
April 5, 1937

News Views and Reviews

THE OBSERVANCE OF NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Next week will be Negro Health Week. The observance will extend from April 4 to 11, inclusive. Doubtless there will be special programs for every day during the week, arranged by health authorities, the schools and various Negro organizations to emphasize a particular phase of health work.

The State Department of Health has called on all county health officers in Alabama to cooperate in this observance. There are several reasons why Alabamians, white people as well as Negroes, should be especially active in this twenty-third annual observance of Negro Health Week. First, it was through the efforts of the late Booker T. Washington, Alabama's great Negro educator, that the national observance of the week was promoted. The movement originated in Virginia in 1913, and soon after was nationalized by Dr. Washington through the National Negro Business League. Through the activity of the founder of Tuskegee Institute the observance won the cooperation of local, county, state and national organizations of both the white and Negro races. Alabama owes it to Dr. Washington's memory to perpetuate and advance the movement.

Second, because Alabama has one of the largest Negro populations of any state, this state has a greater duty than most others to promote better health conditions among the colored people. This, of course, is likewise true of other Southern states.

Third, the need for advancement of Negro health is great in Alabama, as in all other states. The Negro death rate for most diseases is considerably higher than the white death rate.

Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, in calling attention to the observance, points out that 36 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro. That means almost 1,000,000 persons. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department show that in 1935, the last year for which figures are available, the Negro death rate for Alabama was 12.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 8.8 for the white population. The Negro infant mortality rate for Alabama was 80.8 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 51.2 for the white popultion.

These statistics illustrate the profound need for improvement of health conditions among Negroes. Since the promotion of public health, whether among Negroes or white people, is largely a matter of education in hygiene, sanitation, diet and preventive measures against disease, an observance such as that of Negro Health Week can be made highly beneficial.

In addition to the solicitude which we should all feel for the welfare of Negroes, the white people have their own special stake in the advancement of public health among Negroes. It arises from the circumstance that the two races live side by side, and inevitably the health of one will affect the health of the other. The better the health conditions among Negroes, the better will be the health of the white population.

It would be not only a friendly and helpful gesture, but a movement in our own self-interest, if the white people of Alabama, through their clubs and organizations of various kinds, would cooperate actively in the observance next week.—The Birmingham News.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 6, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The health of the individual is more closely dependent upon the general health of his community than many of us realize. For this reason the celebration this week of Negro Health Week is of more than cursory interest to us all, regardless of race or circumstances of life.

It is impossible, as life is constituted, for men or women to so withdraw themselves from contact with others as to be immune from the ever-present menace of disease. Despite all the improvements in sanitation and immunization, diseases are, many of them, still contagious, still infectious, and we never know when or where they may strike.

The close association of the two races in the south makes it especially important that the health of the negroes be improved and safeguarded, not only for humanitarian reasons, but for the more selfish reason of protection to us all. A home, no matter how well guarded and how careful in the observance of good health practices its household may be, is far from safe if it is served by domestics who are exposed to the constant menace of disease when away from the place of their employment. A businessman is needlessly exposed to danger if the porter who frequents his office also frequents places where disease is rife.

Even from the materialistic side, good health among the negroes is a tremendous asset to the prosperity of the city. A new day for the south will dawn when all her population, negro as well as white, enjoys good housing, the best in sanitation, conveniences, proper medical attention and general living conditions conducive to health, strength and happiness.

Such conditions are, unfortunately, still far from realization for a large proportion of our people, both white and negro.

Negro Health Week is deserving of unusual support.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 7, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS WELL RECEIVED

Full Co-operation Being Given to the Programs

National Negro Health Week which is sponsored each year by the South Atlantic Medical Association is being enthusiastically received and the response is far beyond expectations. The various committees have effectually put over their programs. The city has been divided into districts with members of the local Parent-Teacher Association organizations and social clubs co-operating with the public health nurses. In each community a spring cleaning drive has been on and the sections of the city where these clubs have been functioning have taken on a decided air of cleanliness.

At the various schools members of the South Atlantic Medical Association have made health talks to the pupils emphasizing the importance of hygiene and personal cleanliness. Dr. Victor H. Bassett addressed the student body of Georgia State College and Dr. H. M. Collier will be the speaker at the college today. Dr. R. W. Moore will address the student body at a chapel assembly at 11 o'clock today.

Special interest centers around the announcement that today and Thursday clinics will be held both at the Charity Hospital and the Cuyler Street School. Adults and school children will be given physical examinations and treatments free of charge. At the Charity Hospital today the following schedule will be followed: Examinations will be made by the following members of the South Atlantic Association, 10 a. m., Dr. A. Thompkins; 11 a. m., Dr. M. D. Bryant; 12 noon, Dr. R. W. Moore, they will be assisted by nurses Guzeman and Madison. At the Cuyler Street School, 10 a. m., Dr. William Harris; 11 a. m., Dr. William Tyson; 12 noon, Dr. M. P. Session. On Thursday, April 8, the schedule is, 10 a. m., at Charity Hospital, Dr. E. W. Verner; 11 a. m., R. T. Wyche; 12 noon, Dr. E. K. Love. At Cuyler, 10 a. m., Dr. S. M. McDew; 11 a. m., Dr. H. M. Collier; 12 noon, Dr. S. F. Frazeir. They will be assisted by nurses Jones and Kendrick.

On Friday the schools will have befitting exercises in the classrooms and on Saturday morning beginning at 10 o'clock the exercises will be held at the swimming pool.

The health plays and demonstrations will be in charge of Prof. Martin G. Haynes and the athletics will be in charge of Prof. Arthur Dwight who will direct the following races: Potato race, limited to students weighing upward to 60 pounds; wheelbarrow races, same limit; the 75-yard dash, limited to students weighing 100 pounds; 50-yard dash, limited to students weighing 80 pounds, and the 100-yard dash which is open to all students.

Prof. Wellington G. Dixon, director of athletics at Cuyler Street School, will have charge of the ball games. Girls from the various schools will compete in dodgeball and volleyball games, men and boys will compete in basketball games.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 2, 1937

NEWS OF INTEREST TO COLORED PEOPLE

By J. G. LEMON

The Mayor has issued a proclamation designating April 4-11 at National Negro Health Week, and calling upon all citizens of Savannah, of all races and classes to join in an intensive campaign to improve negro health, sanitation and living conditions, so that the general health of colored people will be improved and the excessive death rate will be lowered and so that there will be less of illness among the people. Dr. F. S. Belcher, general chairman of the campaign, has arranged a varied program of meetings and addresses on health topics for men, women and children numerous health plays, charts, displays, clinics and physical exercises, all for the purpose of impressing the lesson of health. The churches and schools and clubs are all joined in the schedule of events to make it so widespread over the city and county that it will include everybody. The Mayor in his proclamation very wisely stated that we are all interdependently related in the matter of health and disease, and ignorance and carelessness in matters of disease and sanitation may cause those to suffer who are not careless and ignorant. Everybody must work to keep the city and community sanitary, to keep disease under control and under the watchful eyes of our health officials and our physicians and nurses, and to help the ignorant and poor to take good care of their bodies and of their surroundings. Every small thing must be reported to the health department of our city at once when it is discovered, so that proper protective measures may be provided. Two small children in the same colored family in Savannah died two weeks ago of diptheria, and this is a preventable disease; there is a specific for its cure, if taken in time. This is an apt illustration of what fatal consequences may follow carelessness, procrastination or ignorance. The doctors are experts; they know what various symtoms mean; and we should report to them immediately. We don't know, and the casual neighbor or friend cannot know. Only those who are trained in matters of disease are able to advise us. Death or long sieges of illness, and heavy losses, most often follow in the wake of negligence in matters of health.

Health Week-1937

Georgia
6

Fulton, DeKalb N. Y. A. In Extension Of Health Week

4-13-37

The National Youth Administration of Fulton and DeKalb counties, is cooperating with other groups in Atlanta in observing Negro Health Week. "We are not only making talks and promoting Negro Health Week," said Mrs. Mary S. Rogers, Assistant District Supervisor, "but we are actually beginning a practical health program which we expect to carry on throughout the remainder of the year."

4-13-37

A group of doctors on the staff of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association is giving thorough examinations to almost four hundred young women who are employed in our sewing rooms. Ever since last fall these young women have been participating in a Health Educational Program and as a result we are having one hundred per cent cooperation from them. The doctors who have contributed their services are: Dr. A. B. Harper, Dr R. B. Jackson, Dr. H. L. Lang, Dr H. E. Nash, Dr. M. A. Thomas, and Dr. W. N. Harper, who served in place of Dr. R. A. Billings who was out of the city.

Miss Fay Logan, Educational Worker of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, assisted by Mrs. Forrest Hill, supplied literature relative to tuberculosis control and showed the sound on film, "Behind the Shadows," which helped to make more intelligent this health campaign with the young women.

Dr. T. F. Abercrombie and his staff, from the State Board of Health, consented to work with the group and are supplying X-Rays, making laboratory tests and are assisting in other ways.

The YMCA on Butler Street and the YWCA on Boulevard and Morris Brown, have assisted in the project by giving space.

Mrs. Cecil Greenwood, Supervising Nurse of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, with the assistance of her nurses, Mrs. Bettie Pullin, Mrs. Essie Jones and Miss Savannah Johnson, has been in charge of the clinics and the two field workers from the Atlanta School of Social Work, Miss Tone Adams and Miss Lorraine Robbins have helped with the details and the clerical work.

"This NYA project," said Mrs. Rogers, "may begin as a phase of Negro Health Week but we expect to follow up each individual throughout the year."

Savannah, Ga., News
April 4, 1937

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK'S PROGRAM

OBSERVED BY NEGROES

Today Begins Effort to Keep Disease Controlled

The observance of National Negro Health Week begins today, a varied program of activities designed to reach persons in all walks of life, has been prepared by the local committee. There will be mass meetings, health plays, clinics, lectures, charts and displays as well as physical exercises to impress the health lessons.

Dr. Fannin S. Belcher and his staff of workers have outlined the program for the week as follows: Today will be known as "Mobilization Day." Physicians will appear at the various churches during both the morning and evening worship hour and will introduce the week's program, give a brief outline of the goal to be reached as a result of these programs and make health talks so that communicable diseases might be controlled and health knowledge understood.

Monday will be known as "Clean-up Day." The city has been divided into districts with members of the various social clubs and the colored P.-T. A. working in co-operation with the public health nurses in an effort to improve sanitary conditions. Miss Helen Bond of the Health Center has listed the following suggestions to be followed in connection with "Clean-up Week." All trash around house and on premises to be removed and yards put in orderly, neat condition; all garbage cans should be waterproof, be covered at all times, and kept outdoors. Garbage should be burned daily; no water should be left in tubs, buckets, tin cans or other receptacles, as it usually breeds mosquitoes which may cause malaria; every house should be given a thorough "spring cleaning" during health week. Use plenty of hot water, soap, fresh air, and sunshine; all homes should be screened to keep out flies and other insects which carry germs; the whole house should be clean, neat, and well ventilated; toilets should be scrupulously clean, whether indoors or out of doors; beds, including covering, springs, mattresses and pillows, should be clean and sanitary. Wash springs thoroughly with hot water, strong soap and apply kerosene freely; all dishes should be washed immediately following meals and put away in cupboards; food should never be left on the table between meals. It draws flies and other insects.

On Tuesday, "School Health Day" will be observed, when health plays, charts and other displays will be put before the pupils in an effort to stress the importance of health. Physicians will make health talks in every school, stressing some phase of health.

A most important feature of the program will be Wednesday and Thursday, when "Clinic Day" will be observed. At both the Cuyler Clinic and the Charity Hospital a staff of physicians and nurses will examine children and adults without cost from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. All persons desiring physical examinations or treatment for immunity to communicable diseases are asked to report on these days.

Friday will be featured by parades at the various schools with exercises in the chapels.

Foremost among the exercises to be held will be the general field day program taking place at the swimming pool and recreational center Saturday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. The entire day will be given over to outdoor exercises. The various schools will present health plays, demonstrations and other health activities. The various school teams will compete in basketball, dodgeball, bicycle and foot races.

Sunday, April 11, will be known as "Adult Health Day." At that time the men's mass meeting will be held at St. Paul's C. M. E. Church. Talks and lectures will be made by Drs. Victor H. Bassett and William Harris and President B. F. Hubert on phases of adult health education. Dr. F. S. Belcher will be master of ceremonies.

At the St. Philip Church, Charles and West Broad streets, the women's mass meeting will be held with L. Edmonia Martin as mistress of ceremonies. Mrs. Henry Hodge, Miss Helen Bond and Mrs. J. Saxon Wolfe and Nurse O. L. Campbell of the Charity Hospital staff will make addresses on diseases and modern methods of control.

The following persons are in charge of the various committees: Dr. F. S. Belcher, chairman; Dorothy R. Lampkin, executive secretary. Profs. Martin Haynes and Arthur Dwight, health plays and games; Drs. N. H. Collier, J. W. Jamersom and A. Thompkins, South Atlantic Medical Association; Laura Parks and Josephine Brinson on the P.-T. A. organization; Josephine Sessoms and Adeline Brown, the social clubs, and Profs. R. W. Gaston, Veronica Taylor, Maggie Robinson, and others of the city school systems.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 11, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAMS CLOSING

With Mass Meetings For Both Men and Women

One of the most interesting and helpful programs to be held in the city for some time comes to a close today when the National Negro Health Week observations close their educational mass meetings this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The celebrations have been sponsored by members of the South Atlantic Medical Association and this year the program has been in charge of Dr. Fannin Belcher, who has been assisted by members of the Public Health Nursing Service, teachers in the school system and representatives of the various groups.

Each day the program has been about some phase of health education. On Saturday at the recreational center outdoor exercises in the form of physical education games and sports and health plays and pageants were presented by groups of the children from the various public schools.

Today at the St. Philip's A. M. E. Church a women's mass meeting will be held for the purpose of acquainting adults with modern methods of disease control. Persons under 16 years of age will not be allowed in the audience. The program follows: Selection, choir of St. Philip's Church, female members; invocation, Sister B. W. Stephens; "Communicable Diseases," Miss Helen Bond; solo, Blanche Gibbs; "Tuberculosis and Modern Methods of Control," Mrs. J. Saxon Wolfe; selection, choir of First African Baptist Church; "Common Colds," Nurse O. L. Campbell; solo, J. H. Brown; address, Mrs. Henry Hodge; solo, Nurse Eugene Broughton; Edmonia Martin, mistress of ceremonies.

The men's mass meeting will be held at the same hour at St. Paul C. M. E. Church. Dr. F. S. Belcher is master of ceremonies. Drs. V. H. Bassett, W. A. Harris and President B. F. Hubert will be the guest speakers. The Georgia State Glee Club will appear on the program. Prof. Martin Haynes is director of music and Dorothy Lampkin served as executive secretary.

MOREHOUSE TO MARK NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Constitution
4-5-37

National Negro Health Week will be observed at Morehouse College this week by a series of daily talks to students by local leaders in the health education movement. The program has been arranged by Dr. Raymond H. Carter, medical adviser for the college.

The talks will be made at the morning chapel services in Sale Hall chapel at 9 o'clock, except one by Francella Forbes, which will be given tomorrow night at the weekly meeting of the students.

Because the week end has been set aside as the annual spring holiday at the colleges in the Atlanta University System, classes will be suspended today.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The health of the individual is more closely dependent upon the general health of his community than many of us realize. For this reason the celebration this week of Negro Health Week is of more than cursory interest to us all, regardless of race or circumstances of life.

Constitution
4-6-37

It is impossible, as life is constituted, for men or women to so withdraw themselves from contact with others as to be immune from the ever-present menace of disease. Despite all the improvements in sanitation and immunization, diseases are, many of them, still contagious, still infectious, and we never know when or where they may strike.

The close association of the two races in the south makes it especially important that the health of the negroes be improved and safeguarded, not only for humanitarian reasons, but for the more selfish reason of protection to us all. A home, no matter how well guarded and how careful in the observance of good health practices its household may be, is far from safe if it is served by domestics who are exposed to the constant menace of disease when away from the place of their employment. A businessman is needlessly exposed to danger if the porter who frequents his office also frequents places where disease is rife.

Even from the materialistic side, good health among the negroes is a tremendous asset to the prosperity of the city. A new day for the south will dawn when all her population, negro as well as white, enjoys good housing, the best in sanitation, conveniences, proper medical attention and general living conditions conducive to health, strength and happiness.

Such conditions are, unfortunately, still far from realization for a large proportion of our people, both white and negro.

Negro Health Week is deserving of unusual support.

J. O. Thomas Presents Health Medal To Atlanta Workers; Praises Committee Head

"Because of comparative excellence in the organization of a Health Campaign and the prosecution of a well organized program of health education, the Atlanta Citizens' Committee, which sponsored Negro Health Week under the auspices of the U. S. Public Health Service, was one of the few cities in the nation that won a bronze medal, which was presented by J. O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League. His presentation speech follows:

"Cooperating with this committee in the City of Atlanta under the chairmanship of Dr. S. A. Peters were such well established organizations as the churches, both public and private educational institutions, the Urban League, YM and YMCA's, the Atlanta School of Social Work and many other subsidiary social units.

"Following close upon the publication of a book written by Dr. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 'Negro Trends and Tencencies,' the National Health Week was organized. In this book Dr. Hoffman asserted that Tuberculosis alone would solve the race problem in a hundred years. According to this prediction, by 1998, all the Negroes in America would have died of Tuberculosis alone. It was Booker Washington's contention that physical mortality was closely associated with mental morbidity, and the lack of adequate health information was largely responsible for the abnormality in the Negro death rate, particularly as it has reference to preventable diseases.

"The Health Week Movement which has its birth in Macon County, Alabama, has become a national institution. The Negro death rate today is slightly lower than the white death rate was when Hoffman wrote his book.

"On behalf of the National Negro Health Committee and in testimony of the extraordinary services your Committee has rendered in increasing the intelligence concerning the laws of health as well as removing the health hazards by improving the physical surroundings of our homes and property, I present to you, Dr. Peters, and through you to the other members of your committee and the citizens of Atlanta this bronze medal through the courtesy of the Atlanta WORLD and in appreciation of the contribution your committee has made toward the sum total of the health estate of the citizens of this commonwealth."

The other members of the Atlanta Citizens Committee are: Dr. M. A. Thomas, Miss Carrie B. Taylor, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Miss M. L. Hill, Miss C. B. Finley, Miss Ruth Thompson, Dr H. E. Nash, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., A. J. Lewis, II, Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Mrs. Ethel Maxwell, F. B. Washington, J. B. Blayton, J. H. McGrew, Dr. C. A. Spence, Father H. J. C. Bowden, J. W. Dobbs, Mrs. L. L. Weeden, Rev. John C. Wright, Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Mrs. Sudie Howard, Dr. J. W. E. Linder, Dr. B. M. Sherard, Mrs. Rosa Harper, and Father W. O. Rogers.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 11, 1937

Urban League.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

I have been interested in the number of editorials that have appeared, during the current week in large white dailies commenting on the negro health week movement. It is another indication of the far-sightedness of the individual who was primarily responsible for initiating this observance. The celebration is no longer an isolated private echo. It is now being fostered under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service and has the co-operation of practically every national organization whose program includes the negro in any fashion.

During the past year, the Works Progress Administration has given several thousand dollars toward a definite project whose objectives included increased hospitalization facilities, health education, surveys of health conditions, nursing, maternal and infant care program, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, care of cripple children, preventative nasal sprays, dental care, malaria and community sanitation, typhus fever, health inventory and trachoma, which is a disease of the eyes that frequently leads to total blindness.

A number of state organizations have been set up with more or less a permanent program, dealing with negro health and under the auspices of the general health week program. One of the best organized state programs is in the state of Texas and represents the many years of pioneering on account of F. Rivers Barnwell, director of negro health service of that state under the direction of the Texas Tuberculosis Association.

Appropriate poster pictures and slogans are worked out each year and widely distributed in important centers throughout the state preliminary to the observance of the annual negro health week. Prepared speeches on some phase of health are given over the radio. According to Barnwell, the most significant thing in this health education program is the awakened interest of the negro himself. He is really becoming health conscious and expressed his interest in action for his own welfare.

There are three negro public health nurses giving full time to rural nursing. As a further evidence of the negro's interest in his own health improvement, the initial fund for these nurses in each case was raised by negroes themselves.

Medal Presented.

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"Following closely upon the publication of a book written by Dr. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 'Negro Trends and Tendencies,' the national health week was organized. In this book Dr. Hoffman asserted tuberculosis alone would solve the race problem in 100 years. According to this prediction, by 1998, all the negroes in America would have died of tuberculosis alone. It was Booker Washington's contention that physical mortality was closely associated with mental morbidity, and the lack of adequate health information was largely responsible for the abnormality in the negro death date, particularly as it has reference to preventable diseases.

"The health week movement, which had its birth in Macon county, Alabama, has become a national institution. The negro death rate today is slightly lower than the white death date was when Hoffman wrote his book.

"On behand of the national negro health committee and in testimony of the extraordinary services your committee has rendered in increasing the intelligence concerning the laws of health, as well as removing the health hazards by improving the physical surroundings of our homes and property, I present to you, Dr. Peters, and through you to the other members of your committee and the citizens of Atlanta, this bronze medal in appreciation of the contribution your committee has made toward the sum total of the health estate of the citizens of this commonwealth."

Carrollton, Ga., Times
April 22, 1937

COLORED HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED HERE MONDAY

DR. HOMER L. BARKER, SUPT. M. C. WILEY DELIVER ADDRESSES

On Monday morning April 19th the students, teachers and friends of the Carroll County Training school met in the auditorium of the colored school here for a program in celebration of National Negro Health Week.

Dr. Homer L. Barker, chairman of the Carrollton Health Council, delivered the principal address stressing the importance of proper foods, anti-toxins to prevent diseases, precautions for the prevention of malaria, the danger of common colds, and the need for a clean up campaign.

Superintendent M. C. Wiley of the city schools gave a health talk.

Tammy Thomas, colored home demonstration agent, reported that the tin can drive against malaria had resulted in the picking up of five truck loads of cans by boys.

Joe Henderson won first prize of $2 for picking up 2702 cans. Tennon Billings won second prize, picking up 2105 cans. Third prize of $1 went to Walter Lester: fourth prize to Benjamin Sumling; fifth prize to Namon Walker; sixth prize to Alvin Green, seventh to Thomas Crowder, eighth to Robert Cook, ninth to Junior Crowder, tenth to Junior Dorsey, eleventh to Fellie Daniel and twelfth to James Bailey.

A number of other interesting and instructive talks were included in the program.

Bowdon, Ga., Bulletin
April 29, 1937

Colored Health Week Observed In Bowdon

DR. C. C. CRAWLEY DELIVERS ADDRESS

Sunday morning April 25th, just after the closing of the services, Rev. N. A. Burgies, pastor of the M. E. Church turned the services over to Mrs. Tanney Thomas, colored Home Demonstration Agent for a Health Program. This was a joint meeting of Roopville and Bowdon in the celebration of National Negro Health Week.

To our regret, Dr. Kirby, principal speaker, was called away just before services on a serious case.

Dr. C. C. Crawley, District Supt. kindly consented to render the principal address. He stressed proper foods and cleanliness. Rev. N. A. Bridges and Mr. W. L. Wyatt gave health talks. Mrs. Tammy Thomas stressed sanitary toilets, the danger of old tin cans laying around and the Clean up Campaign. Misses Myrtle Thomas, Roopville Club and Mattie Beaseley Bowdon Club read papers on Health.

Miss Mary Almon, Roopville club rendered a beautiful selection. Mrs. Lecora Farmer, teacher of Tallapoosa Public School recited one of Dubar's poems.

A silver offering of $1.50 was presented to Mr. Dock Ware in the interest of purchasing an artifical leg.

Mrs. Tammy Thomas, Colored Home Demonstration Agent.

Health Week - 1937

Illinois.

MAYOR KELLY OFFICIALLY OPENS HEALTH WEEK FAIR

Comes To South Side To Participate In Centennial Exhibit At Roseland Hall

Mayor Edward J. Kelly officially opened the Centennial Health Week Fair at the Roseland auditorium, 4703 South Park, April 4. It will continue throughout the week.

Dr. Clarence H. Payne, chairman of the Chicago Health Council, escorted the mayor and his retinue through the exhibit halls on the third floor to view displays from the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, University of Illinois, University of Chicago, YWCA and NYA groups as well as commercial exhibits.

The program was officially begun by Dr. Payne in a brief opening address in which he stated that realizing the gravity of the health conditions in this community, the Cook County Physicians association, the Lincoln Dental Society and Allied Social Service organizations had combined to promoted an entertaining as well as educational health fair; that particular publicity had been given through the papers and pulpits as to the objectives and endeavors of the fair.

Unfortunately many of the pastors considered their services of such paramount importance that they could not set them aside to have their congregations en masse at the meeting.

The Armour Jubilee chorus of 25 voices then gave a rendition of a series of exceptional high quality and calibre of songs. Rev. A Wayman Ward, pastor Bethel AME church, then introduced the mayor by stating that the churches would accept their responsibility and impress upon the people the high quality of program being carried on at the fair.

Rev. Ward stated that Mayor Kelly showed that he was a wise mayor by coming to help a group who are economically handicapped, and awaken in them a desire for such a type of program; that this community appreciated all his endeavors in behalf of it.

Mayor Kelly responded in an elequent address in which he stated that he was not afraid to start from the ground in a cause as worthy and as high a quality as this. That he was pleased to see that under the leadership of the Cook County Physicians, the Lincoln Dental Society and Provident hospital such an extensive and comprehensiye program was being launched; that certainly there was great need for this type of work in this community. He said the people must know that after all they must help themselves resist the devastating effects of disease in their midst; that the pastors of the various churches in the community must realize that this movement was church itself.

Without healthy minds and healthy bodies, he went on, the congregation could not hope to do effective work. There was a great responsibility upon the church leadership, he pointed out, in seeing that the members of their congregation were taught and trained in the ways of health.

Indiana

Health Week - 1937

Race Man Named To U. S. Public Health Service

WASHINGTON, April 2.— (AN P)—An announcement of great interest to the medical profession and to colored people in general was made by the United States Public Health Service this week when news was given out of the appointment of Dr. Charles Lee, who will begin training in preparation for an appointments as a specialist in venereal disease control.

The immediate plans for Dr. Lee, the Negro who is being appointed, are to assign him during his probation period at the U. S. Public Health Service Clinic at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, in order that he may review the practical aspects of the clinical management of spyhilis and gonorrhea. After two or three months in this clinic he will be assigned for a similar period to work in one of the State health departments under the supervision of one of the experienced officers of the Public Health Service who has been loaned to a State health department to assist in the development of the State program directed against the veneral diseases. Subsequently, if the services of the Negro physician prove satisfactory, he will be loaned to State health departments for periods of from three to six months. During this time he will serve as an assistant to the State health officer and to the State veneral disease control officer in developing control measures in the Negro population throughout the State.

LAUNCH "HEALTH WEEK" PROGRAM AT MUNCIE

MUNCIE, April 2. — Launching a program for Health Week, a full round of activities has been listed, beginning with the announcements in the local churches Sunday; and it is hoped that stimulation of clean-up, special hygiene as well as general and clinical services will result.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
FRIDAY APRIL 2 1937

HEALTH PROGRAM WEEK SET ASIDE

National Observance April 4-11 Started in 1915 by Booker T. Washington.

As usual the opening date has been based on Booker T. Washington's birthday, April 5, and all the leaders of the community have signified their intention of making the program the largest and most beneficial yet handled.

In addition to literature which is to be distributed, two films, "Behind the Shadows," and "A Day in a Child's Life," will be shown at Trinity church.

Persons participating are Miss Chloe M. Jackson, Mrs. Georgia Lucas, Mrs. Gertrude Lampkin, the YWCA. The County Women's Organization for Control of Cancer.

Twenty-third annual observance of National Negro Health week will open with appropriate programs Sunday and continue through April 11 with each day devoted to some special health or sanitation problem.

The health program grew out of a week set apart as "health improvement week" by Booker T. Washington when he was director of Tuskegee Institute. He studied the effects of this annual clean-up work and in 1915 issued a bulletin asking for a nation-wide observance.

The week is sponsored by the National Negro Health Movement in co-operation with the United States public health service, the Indiana state board of health, county and city health departments and various other agencies interested in health betterment.

Observance of the week in Indianapolis will be directed by the Aesculapian Medical Society committee on public health which includes Dr. Henry L. Hummons, L. R. Young and Clarence Lucas. Miss Lillian Brown has been appointed general chairman to be assisted by the committee and Dr. H. M. Middleton, Dr. Homer Wales, Miss Pauline Batties, Miss Lois Holland, Mrs Eugenia Asbury and R. L. Brokenburr.

Program for the week follows:

Sunday, Mobilization Day—Health sermons, health talks and mass meetings.

Monday, Home Health Day—Home clean-up and parental meetings.

Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day—Activities for sanitary needs and improvements; water, food and milk supply; waste disposal.

Wednesday, Special Campaign Day—Survey of community health needs and concentration on one or more practical objectives.

Thursday, Adults' Health Day—Emphasis on annual health examinations with opportunities for examinations; health talks.

Friday, School Health Day—Health essays, songs, games, plays, parades and pageants; health examinations for preschool and school children; school clean-up.

Saturday, General Clean-Up Day—Co-operative large scale clean-up; inspection of community campaign results.

Sunday, Report and Follow-Up Day—Close campaign with meeting for reports; effect permanent organization.

Iowa

Health Week-1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

April 4 to 11 has been designated National Negro Health Week. Started several years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, the movement has grown to such an extent that most organizations and institutions touching the Negro in any field are cooperating. Included are such groups as the United States, state and community public health units and insurance companies.

Health Week - 1937

Louisiana.

Lake Providence, La., Banner-Dem't
April 9, 1937

National Negro Health week was observed in Lake Providence with lectures at the various schools and community centers by giving instruction and suggestions on prevention of contagious diseases and better living conditions. Dr. B. J. Aymond, parish director of the Health Unit and his assistant, Dr. M. L. Levy, in presenting a phase of the work spoke on "Expectant Mothers and Care of the Infant" and what 'National Health Week Means". These doctors were introduced at the WPA class of Nazeleh Lunard's by Professor Griffin. The program closed with a spectacular parade and awarding of prizes.

Plaquimine, La. South
April 16, 1937

National Negro Health Week Is Observed Here

An adult education class of the WPA observed national Negro health week last Friday in the auditorium of the Iberville parish training school, as a climax to the week's health program.

The initial program of Health Week began with the commemoration on Monday, April 5, of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Industrial Institute and of National Negro Health Week, with appropriate exercises.

As the week advanced, daily programs were rendered by the adult body and health department officials, emphasizing mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

Much stress upon "home clean up" and sanitation was given in urging promotion of better health and living conditions among the negroes of the community.

Social hygiene was also given an important place on program.

Periodical health examinations by doctors and nurses were provided for adults, too.

Vivid pictures and explanations were introduced to show that organic diseases, cancer and tuberculosis are the principal causes of disability and death, giving information how essential fresh air, right diet, cheerfulness, early treatment, etc., are in preventing and combating such diseases, as a basic necessity.

The health program closed on Friday night with a special public program, the following participating, viz.: Adult classes, remarks by the principal of the training school; an address by the supervisor, Mrs. Levie C. White; and a lecture with major health topics and diseases discussed by Dr. Cyril Eby, M. D., parish health director.

Mr. Joseph Martin also of this city was pianist for the occasion.

Winfield, La., News-American
April 23, 1937

Mayor Buce Issues Proclamation For Negro Health Week

Urges Cooperation of All Citizens In Clean-Up Work

In a proclamation naming the week of April 25 to May 2 as Negro Health Week, Mayor R. W. Buce calls upon all citizens of the town to cooperate in the work.

He also requests that in gathering up the trash and rubbish in and about the premises of the colored citi zens homes that they place such trash in a convenient place to be picked up by the town truck. Since Tuesday is the beginning of the clean-up work Mayor Buce states that the truck will begin Wednesday morning picking up the trash.

His proclamation reads:

PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS, there has been inaugurated National Negro Health Week throughout the United States of America, and

"WHEREAS, the colored citizens of Winnfield have signified their willingness and desire to cooperate in such a program for the betterment of their own health conditions, and

"WHEREAS, there has been organized committees among the colored citizens to direct, supervise and carry on the work of promoting the program,

"THEREFORE, I, R. W. Buce, Mayor of the Town of Winnfield do hereby declare the week of week of April 25th to May 2, 1937, Negro Health Week in and for the Town of Winnfield, and call upon all colored citizens to assist in every way possible to the week's activities, and also request the cooperation and assistance of all property owners in this important work.

"Thus done this the 22nd day of April, 1937, in the Town of Winnfield, Louisiana."

R. W. BUCE,
Mayor of Town of Winnfield.

Winfield, La., News-American
April 23, 1937

Local Colored Citizens To Observe Negro Health Week Beginning Next Sunday

Th week of April 25 to May 2 has been designated Negro Health Week in Winnfield in which the cooperation and assistance of the colored citizens has been enlisted, announces J. A. Simpson, principal Winn Parish Training School and general chairman.

Chairman Simpson also announces the various committees in the different sections of town who will lead in the work outlined in the program adopted this week.

The week's health program will be inaugurated at the Pilgrim's Rest church next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Chairman Simpson will address the congregation following the sermon stating briefly the purposes and program of the week.

The week's program as announced:

Sunday, April 25, Church Day, Pilgram Rest, Sermon by the pastor at 11:00 P. M. Address by Prncipal J. A. Simpson.

Monday, April 26, Parent's Day Parade at 4:00 P. M. Program in School Auditorium at 8:00 P. M.

Tuesday, April 27, Clean-Up Day.

Wednesday, April 26, General Clean-Up Day.

Thursday, April 29, Adult Health Day—Chapel at 11:00 A. M. Visiting day at the Training School.

Friday, April 30, School Health Day, Clinic 10:00-11:00 A. M. in the Training School.

Sunday, May 2, Closing Day, Program 3:00 P. M. at the Training School. Report from each committee Community Singing.

In commenting on the needs and importance of such a project, chairman Simpson says:

"The colored citizens of Winnfield are beginning to realize that the mortality among our group from tuberculoss and typhoid fever is alarming. We realize that this is largely due to the lack of pure drinking water and sanitary conditions in general which exist in the parts of the town where our groups live. Many of our group still have surface toilets. Others have pit toilets too near a shallow well from which to get our drinking water. It is needless to say that these toilets are unsanitary. We are not satisfied with these conditions. Therefore, we are soliciting the support and coperation of our white friends and especially those who own the houses in which our groups live. With your help we can remedy most of our immediate needs with respect to our sanitary conditions. With these things in mind we have set aside next week to observe the National Negro Health Week which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington fourteen years ago."

Committees appointed to direct the work are:

L. & A. QUARTERS

Amos Wills, chairman, Bessie Norsworthy, M. S. Satterwhite, Frank Moss, Charles Bullock.

HATFIELD

Lone McMillon, Mack Dudley, Victoria Peats, A. C. Peters, K. C. Wright.

McDONALD & RICE BOTTOMS

C. D. Davis, Chairman, Alex Kochinsky, Mamie Caesar.

MADISON QUARTERS

M. H. Lewis, Chairman, Helen Hicks, W. R. Bowie.

T. & G and the RED QUARTERS

Bessie Nicholson Chairman, Luda Mosley, Iry West, Rosa Mae Wilson, Letha Pinkney.

MILL TOWN

Griffin Hall, Chairman, Jim McKinney, J. E. Hunt, Bettie Powels, Shirley Nash.

BROOKS an ROCK ISLAND "Y" QUARTERS

James Kelly, Chairman, Clayton Wyatt, Lessie Johnson, Sarah Wilson.

BRICKYARD or MOSLEY QUARTERS

Dora Riser, Chairman, Allen Lawson, Mattie Dodson.

Winnfield, La., Enterprise
April 29, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The sponsors and others who have helped to make the observance of National Negro Health Week a success in Winnfield are to be complimented on the excellent work they are doing to improve the sanitary conditions of the several quarters in and around Winnfield. The interest manifested in the program by the colored people and the demonstration of their awakened concern in the program shows the close cooperation of the colored people with the sponsors, the adult supervisor and the Town of Winnfield.

The health of every citizen in Winnfield and its surrounding territory is dependent upon the cleanliness of every section of the town. Spring time is clean-up time for everyone. Weeds on vacant lots should be cut now before they grow too large, and all ponds should be drained to eliminate every possible harboring place of the mosquito.

Health Week - 1937

Maryland.

National Negro Health Week

April 4 - 11

Contests and Parades Will Feature Event

Afro-American

Churches, Schools Are Volunteering Use of Buildings.

4-3-37

SPECIFIC PROGRAM IS PLANNED DAILY

Baltimore, Md.

Baby Contests Offer Prize Awards.

This week the entire na tion turns its attention t the improvement of health better baby contests, healt parades, clinics, and poste contests are being held.

Churches Helping

That all may participate in thi movement, churches are volun teering their buildings for lec tures, and health demonstrations

Schools Line Up

Public schools are heartily sup porting the movement by havin specific health talks each day.

Clean Environment

Realizing that dirt is the bes friend of disease, on Monday teachers will urge the childre to clean up houses, yards an every place around them. N child is too small to help.

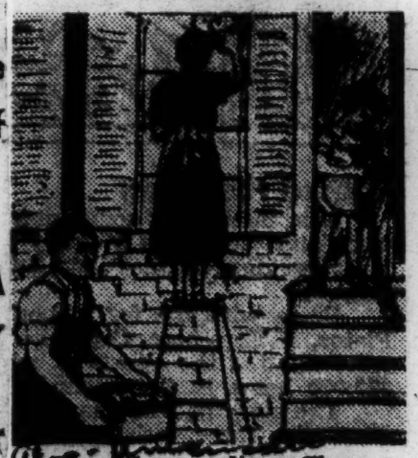
Tuesday's program stresse better care of teeth as an aid t better health.

Wednesday: Healthy socia practices are stressed in orde to decrease social diseases.

Thursday: The emphasis is up on better living in order to re-

Monday

Clean Environment



Keep Surroundings Clean

Tuesday

Care of Teeth

Clean teeth seldom decay.

In nearly every city, there are better baby contests. Every baby in the community should be entered. There should be a thorough examination, and definite instructions to mothers relative to the correction of known defects.

Poster Contests

Poster contests carrying prize awards are being conducted. There will be prizes for children in elementary schools, and prizes for older children. Every child taking art should be interested in this contest. In Baltimore, the posters should be sent to the AFRO-AMERICAN in charge of the Junior Page Editor. The best will be selected for entrance in the national contest and forwarded to the proper persons.

Health Parades

Health parades with youngsters carrying slogans will emphasize better health.

The health department, dental, medical and pharmaceutical societies are giving lectures emphasizing preventive rather than curative practices. Juniors must urge all parents to attend these lectures, and older children should accompany them.

Wednesday

Social Health

Don't kiss people's babies.

Thursday

Check Tuberculosis

Good posture lessens T.B.

Friday

Proper Foods

Use more fruit and vegetables.

duce tuberculosis.

Friday: There will be instruction leading to better planning of menus, so as to include more fruits and vegetables.

Prizes for Better Babies

Health Week – 1937

Mississippi.

Kosciusko, Miss. Star-Herald
April 29, 1937

Negro Health Week

Dr. L. R. Dabbs, a native of Attala County and a graduate of Central Mississippi College, who is now one of the leading negro physicians of St. Louis, has offered a sanitary drinking fountain as a prize to the school in Kosciusko that has made the highest score in school improvement and campus beautification.

As a part of National Negro Health Week, Central Mississippi College and Attala Training School, the two negro schools in Agent, is anxious for the negroes o make every week a Health Week.

At a time when conservation is he national program some hought should be given to the conservation of health. In order o do this, it is very necessary that every individual in every community carry out health practices that will tend to improve he health of the individual and community, all negro leaders are urged to assist in helping to accomplish this.

The Attala County Farm Bureau is giving $5.00 to the community which did the most outstanding work in observance of Negro Health Week, and $2.50 goes to the individual home which carries out the largest number of health practices.

Health Week-1937

Missouri.

Negro Health Week Program By Clio Members

Physicians, surgeons, dentists laboratory technician and nurses all members of the Clio family celebrated Negro Health Week at a meeting of the club Wednesday, April 7 when Mrs. E. T. Stokes was hostess at the home of Mrs. Vallie Lamb, 1914 East Twenty-fourth street.

After a short business session Mrs. Frank W. Love, program chairman, presented Mrs. H. Linder, civic chairman of Negro Health Week, who presided during the following program:

Reading, "Some little bug going to find you some day," Mrs. Hugh Jones.

"Nursing," Mrs. Esther Telford; "Appendicitis," Dr. L. M. Tillman; "Diseases of the Heart," Dr. P. C. Turner; "Assisting the Doctor in an Operation," Mrs Mayme Turner; "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. Luke E. Williams; "Diseases of Women," Dr. A. Franklin Radford.

Those who sent regrets at being unable to appear were Dr. S. H. Griffin, Dr. D. M. Miller, Dr. H. Linder, Mr. J. W. Elliott, druggist and Dr. L. M. Taylor, dentist.

Twenty-two members and five guests enjoyed this interesting and highly instructive meeting. This is only one of the unusual programs which Mrs. Love, program chairman, has sponsored this year and is the secret of the never abating interest that makes Clio meetings "so different."

Mrs. L. M. Taylor, 2201 Tracy was hostess to the meeting April 14 at her residence.

LAUD NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TRUE MERIT

Valuable Work For Life Of Citizens Obtained In Project

Negro Health Week observance will come to a close this Saturday. Interesting programs have been held during the week thruout Greater St. Louis. John T. Clark, general chairman, reported an enthusiastic response. The clinics and meetings have all reported good attendances.

The posture clinic conducted by Dr. Jack Ward Gray at the Y. W. and the health examination clinics at the Y. W. and Urban League have proven very popular. Programs conducted in schools and churches also attracted much interest.

City Health Commissioner J. F. Braedeck highly recommended the event.

Outstanding talks were made over station KSD by Dr. Oral S. McClellan and John Dillingham Sunday afternoon. Dr. McClellan's talk was as follows:

Tells Of Value

"Observance of National Negro Health Week was begun thru the efforts of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. The purpose of observing Negro Health Week was to call attention to the need of a well organized national program which would emphasize those diseased conditions responsible for the high mortality rate amongst Negroes.

"The crying need for such program was so obvious in the section of the country where the late Mr. Washington lived—that great and fertile southland. This land is tilled by thousands of Negro families whose living conditions are most adverse. The houses are of the two room shanty tyle, one window, no screen, bad water supply and deplorable sewage disposal, inhabited by a family of 4 or more. Schools are open for periods from 2 to 6 months and operate under similar hygienic conditions. Hospital facilities are very meager and unheard of in many sections. Medical care and council are quite difficult to obtain and considered a luxury by many. Hundreds of infants are born yearly without the aid of medical profession, which results in our high infant mortality.

"Naturally these conditions could be alleviated andin some instances eradicated by a far reaching, well organized health program, including such fundamentals as well prepared doctors nurses, public health experts, pre and post natal clinics, adequate hospital facilities and disease control, also the establishment of supervised community centers.

To Improve Work

Missouri in the southwestern part of the country, is unique in that it leads the entire country in providing a post graduate course for the Negro medical graduate. Records show that the first hospital set aside exclusively for post graduate training of Negro students was at Kansas City, Missouri some 20 years ago. Now the General Hospital No. 2 in Kansas City furnishes adequate hospital training for 15 doctors, 30 nurses and hospital connections for at least 60 practicing physicians. St. Louis adopted a similar program to enhance the health conditions for its Neogro population in the establishing of the old City Hospital No. 2. This institution, despite all of many criticisms, most of which were justified, has trained a large percentage of the outstanding colored physicians in the country. It was raised the caliber of treatment afforded the colored patient in St. Louis and vicinity and each year graduates at least 20 doctors and 15 nurses. Shortly this entire set-up will be replaced by a new $3,150,000 hospital for colored.

It is our firm determination to work diligently and sincerely in developing a scientific program for this institution which will embody a far reaching investigation in the principal problems of infant mortality, material mortality, tuberculosis, heart disease, veneral disease and other plagues which cost millions of lives in our group yearly.

Officers For Event

The committee chairmen and offices on the local observance were A. H. Wyman, Dr. George B. Stafford, Miss Bonita Schramm, Dr. W. A. Younge, Dr. E. J. Davis, James A. Scott, Drs. J. W. Gray, W. A. Yerby and W. A. Young, James G. Brown, Miss Vera M. Thompson, Revs. Milton Thompson and F. M. Reid, John W. George, Dr. G. W. Holt, John L. Procope, H. V. Cook, Dr. E. L. Grant, Dr. E. White, Miss Anna Lee Hill

SUCCESSFUL CLOSING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

A very large and appreciative audience were present at the General Mass Meeting which was held in the Douglass High School Gymnasium, Webster Groves, Missouri. Friday, evening April 9th, 1937.

All of the participants who graced the program, covered themselves with honors.

As the result of the Poster contest the following named persons received rewards. The Contest was divided into three groups.

Group A—

A Tuberculosis Poster —Chas. Inge, 7 B. First prize, Webster; Cod Liver Oil Poster—Anthony Billinger, Jr. Second. prize, Webster; Keep Garbage Cans Clean —Donald Hayes—Third prize Webster.

Group B—

Wash Your Hands Before Meals —Johnnie M. Campbell—Gr. 5, Brentwood; Keep Teeth Clean—Sarah Richardson—Gr. 5, Douglas School; Chase the Dirt—Maryland Davis,—Gr. 6, Maplewood School.

Group C—

Health Wheel—Maxine Travis —Gr. 2 Brentwood; Naomi Burke —Gr. 1, Brentwood; Milk is King —Alene Cole—Gr. 1, Brentwood.

The Judges: Miss Elouise Smith, Miss Anna A. Durser, Art Supervisor, Maplewood and Dr. A. L. Reynolds.

The Baby Contest

Little Edith Jane Foster, Webster Groves,—First prize, $5.00; Earnest Clark Barrett—Second prize, $4:00; Thomas Weatherby, Third prize, $3.00; Cordell Campbell—Fourth prize, Elmwood Park, 2.00; Virginia Brady —Fifth prize, $2.00; Geo Davis, Jr.,—Honorable Mention, Kirkwood, $1.00.

The following Drug Stores contributed in cash for the prizes. Weidman Drug Co. Thompson, Miller, North and South Pharmacy. The Bosch Drug Company and the Johnson Baby Soap Company.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Corinne Bodine Thomas, President; Mr. Walter Rusan, Vice President; Mrs. Thelma Smith, Secretary; Miss Bertha Black, Assistant Secretary; Miss Emma V. Parker, Treasurer.

Mr. H. J. Simms, Chaplain and reporter.

Local Events To Challenge Wide Interest

Talks, Pictures, Programs And Clinics Will Be Among Features

The Twenty-third annual National Negro Health Week will be observed throughout the country during the week of April 4-11, John T. Clark, chairman of the observance in St. Louis, announced that "Mobilization Day" programs next Sunday in all local and county churches of the race will launch the event in Greater St. Louis. Speakers will address the various congregations on subjects pertaining to health and hygiene.

Health clinics for men and women will be held at the Urban League, 2947 Delmar Blvd. and Wheatley Y. W. C. A. (respectively) Monday and Tuesday.

Posture clinics will be held for girls at the Y. W. C. A. Wednesday, through Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. The clinic will be under the direction of Dr. Jack Ward Gray and Miss Anna Lee Hill, secretary of the Y. W.

Recreation Program

The committee in charge of the Recreational Program announces the following program of Recreational Activities: Health Movies for the girls at the Sumner High School Monday; Health Movies at the Pine St. Y. M. C. A. Monday night, 7:00 p. m.; Health Movies at Y. W., Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

An exhibition basketball game for girls Wednesday from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m., Sumner High School and at 8:30 at the Y. W. C. A. On Friday night, April 9, a boxing exhibition. These activities are being sponsored for the purpose of encouraging interest in recreation. The members of the committee are; James G. Brown, Chairman; Vera Thompson, Co-Chairman; Cleota M. Spotts, Geraldine Dyson, M. H. Parks, Lillian Sawyer and James L. Russell.

Health Week - 1937

New Jersey

Jersey Journal

APR 9 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Trenton, April 5.—A few of the well-known principles of preventive medicine should be emphasized in observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-11, according to Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, State Health Director. Outlining a program he said:

Every expectant mother and every baby should be under the care of a physician.

Every child, as soon as it reaches the age of six months, should be given toxoid to protect from diphtheria.

Every infant, during the first year of life, should be vaccinated against smallpox.

Other infectious diseases, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, could be better controlled if the cases were reported promptly to the Health Department by the parent or guardian in case no physician is in attendance.

Observance of National Negro Health Week was established in 1915 by Booker T. Washington while principal at Tuskegee Institute. It grew out of a ~~program for~~ better sanitation among Negroes. Dr. Washington studied the effects of this annual clean-up work and in 1915 issued his special bulletin for the organization of National Health Improvement Week for Negroes. Out of his call of that year has grown our Negro Health Week of today.

Illness is no respector of persons. The same diseases and health hazards beset all walks of life. Diphtheria, tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases, and, also the risks of occupational sickness from industrial work, all these are great civic problems, which are receiving special attention, not only during Negro Health Week, but also at other times throughout the year.

Besides attempting to check the spread of comunicable diseases great efforts are constantly needed to lower our maternal and infant death rates. Active sanitary control of milk and other food supplies are also important. But most of all, if further decreases in the death rates are to be brought about by the medical profession, mothers and fathers need to put into practice a few of the well-known principles of preventive medicine.

The value of conducting Negro Health Week activity is that it serves to make the public better acquainted with the most modern and approved methods in disease prevention and health promotion. It serves to make the people more health conscious. It makes known the health problems of the Negro race and utilizes the cooperation of many official and non-official agencies. It will be a success to the extent that it is able to enlist your interest and that of your neighbors, an interest which should be a continuing one.

Health Week - 1937

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 25, 1937

COMMENDS NEGRO HEALTH PROJECT

Dr. G. M. Cooper Praises Observance of Negro Health Week

In the March issue of the Health Bulletin, the State Board of Health published a special article written by Dr. Walter J. Hughes, a Negro physician employed by the State Board of Health, describing the observance of National Negro Health Week. Dr. Hughes described the program which was followed in April of this year and aided materially in the Health Education Division of the State Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. G. M. Cooper, in the preparation and distribution of literature to various Negro organizations in North Carolina who carried out the program in their respective sections.

The best record made in the State was in Edgecombe County. In that county under the leadership of Dr. L. L. Parks, county health officer, and with the assistance of Dr. Hughes, all the Negro schools, 42 in number, took part in the observance of the Negro Health Week. One school, Coakley, received first award in the United States for 1937. This school was paired with Douglas school in the City of Baltimore. The principal of the Coakley School received a certificate of award from the United States Public Health Service, officially proclaiming that fact. Fourteen additional schools received special distinction for their posters. The United States Public Health Service states that Edgecombe County sent in more posters than any one county in the United States.

Dr. Cooper who has for more than 15 years been the responsible editor of the Health Bulletin and who has aided in the organization and the distribution of literature among the Negroes for the celebration of National Negro Health Week, commends in the highest term the work of Dr. L. L. Parks, Edgecombe County health officer, for his work for the Negro citizens of his county and also Dr. Walter J. Hughes, colored physician who is so effectively carrying on work among his race in behalf of the State Board of Health.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 21, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

Forty Per Cent of Population Influenced By Week's Activities

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, announced last night that the Statewide health week program for Negroes had gratifying results.

The work was carried on under the direction of L. G. Blackus, assistant State supervisor of recreation work for Negroes. Planning meetings were held in the key cities of Asheville, New Bern, High Point, Smithfield, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Washington, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Salisbury, Henderson, Raleigh, Warrenton, and Goldsboro.

Clean-up campaigns were held, health sermons were preached in many churches, lectures were given, literature distributed, yards cleaned, and houses painted. Various other movements designed to promote better health conditions among Negroes were presented. It is estimated that at least 40 per cent of North Carolina's Negro population came within the scope of the health week program's influence.

Assisting Blackus with the program were Dr. Reynolds, Dr. R. E. Fox, director of the division of county health work, and Dr. Walter Hughes, associated with the State Board of Health for work among Negroes. Dr. Hughes is the first Negro to be employed by any State in this capacity.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
October 21, 1937

Negro Health Week To Be Observed

Inclusion of Goldsboro in a state-wide health week program for negroes was announced on Thursday by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer in Raleigh.

Dr. Reynolds said Dr. Walter Hughes, associated with the state board of health for work among negroes, assisted in planning meetings for such a key city in the state as Goldsboro.

Work in Goldsboro was carried on under direction of L. G. Blackus, assistant state supervisor of recreational work for negroes, who promoted various movements to better health conditions among negroes including cleanup campaigns, health sermons, lectures, literature, yards cleaned, and houses painted.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
November 1, 1937

HEALTH WEEK SUCCESS

New Bern was one of the key cities in the state in which planned meetings were held in the observance of Statewide Health Week, say state health officers in commenting upon the gratifying results attained among the negroes of the state. The program was carried out, says Dr. Carl V. Reynolds state health officer, under the direction of L. G. Blackus, state supervisor of recreation work for negroes.

Clean-up campaigns were carried on, health sermons were preached in many churches, lectures were given, literature was distributed, yards were cleaned, houses were painted, tin cans were gathered up by children and presented to picture shows in exchange for tickets of admission. Various other movements designed to promote better health conditions among negroes were presented, and at meetings held throughout the state thousands of negroes were addressed directly, and it is estimated that at least 40 per cent of North Carolina's negro population came within the scope of the health week program's influence, says Dr. Reynolds.

Dr. Walter Hughes, associated with the state board of health for work among negroes, is said to be the first negro to be employed by any state in that capacity. North Carolina, under the direction of her health authorities, has launched upon a definite program for the improvement of the health of her colored peoples. This section has long realized the need of such a program and has been especially interested in plans for the building of a hospital here for colored people for that reason.

While the negroes of the state are the first consideration in such a program, white persons will benefit only slightly less.

Health Week-1937

North Carolina

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
April 3, 1937

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE NATIONAL HEALTH AID WEEK

Pre-School Clinics To Be Held In Schools Over The County

The week beginning April 4th, has been set aside by the U. S. Public Health Service as Negro Health Week. The observance will continue through Sunday, April 11, 1937.

Dr. B. O. Barnes of Wilson, to lend impetus to the undertaking will discuss "preventative medicine".

Beginning Monday, April 5th, pre-school clinics will be held in all schools throughout the county. Dr. L. L. Parks and Dr. M. D. Quigless will visit the schools of Tarboro Monday.

The schools to be visited are:

Monday, April 5, Tarboro colored city schools; Tuesday, April 6, Acorn Hill colored school, near Speed; Wednesday, April 7, Living Hope colored school, near Macclesfield; Thursday, April 8, Friendship colored school, near Rocky Mount; Friday, April 9, Leggett colored school.

During the week both students and teachers will be busy with various projects planned to educate the public on health rules and their importance. Much interest is being created in the schools by their entering the national health poster contest.

A special mass meeting is planned for Sunday, April 11, at 3 p. m., at the high school auditorium. The public is urged to attend. Many physicians will deliver special talks appropriate to the occasion. The special objective for the year is: "The Health Agency in its Relation to the Community." Dr. B. O. Barnes will discuss "preventative medicine". Dr. M. D. Quigless will discuss "venereal diseases". Dr. Walter Hughes of the state department, who is in the county at this time, will also assist in this special campaign.

This program has been endorsed by the county health officer, Dr. L. L. Parks, who is also cooperating with the committee to make it a success.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 3, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANS

Educational Features, Free Clinics and General Clean-Up Included.

Following the issuance of a proclamation by Mayor W. T. Wilson, declaring the week of April 4 "Negro Health Week" in Winston-Salem, Negro organizations have launched plans for an effective observance of the week in this city. Dr. G. J. Thomas, chairman of the adult work committee, has urgently called upon all the ministers of the city to preach a special sermon or make special announcement on the purposes of the observance and to make report to the sessions of the Ministers' Alliance and the Baptist Ministers' Conference to be held Monday.

The co-operation of all citizens is asked in cleaning up the city during this week, which if given will do much to aid Winston-Salem to attain a Class A rating among the cities of the nation, according to Dr. W. A. Kelly, chairman of the steering committee.

It is announced that Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of Washington, D. C., will deliver a number of addresses during the week, the schedule being designed to reach every part of the city. On Wednesday at 6 o'clock he will address the directors of the Community Civic League at Hanes C. M. E. Church; at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening he will address a mass meeting at Atkins High school and at 10 p.m. he will speak from the studios of WSJS.

Dr. Carlton, city health officer, will speak in the interest of better health from WSJS studios Monday evening at 8 o'clock and Sunday at 2 p.m. Dr. B. F. Maroney will also speak over the radio.

Free clinics, open to all citizens will be conducted in room 309 in the Atlantic Building each day during the week, except Saturday and Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. This is sponsored by the Twin City Medical Society.

Agencies co-operating in the local program for Negro Health Week hope that the observance will mean much to the colored people of the city in matters of health, which is vital in the economic advance of the race.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
March 30, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS NEAR

Will Be Observed by Cumberland County Schools and Churches

April 4 will usher in Cumberland county's observance of National Negro Health Week which was observed with such outstanding success by this county last year, according to Dr. M. T. Foster, county health officer.

On Sunday April 4, all pastors of negro churches in Fayetteville have agreed to preach on the subject of health and to bring it home to their congregations.

During the week there will be daily health programs at every negro school in the county.

Dr. Foster has offered a prize to the negro school staging the best health program during the week and Nurse Elizabeth McMillan has offered a prize for the second best. Last year the prize winners in the order named were Newbold Training School and the Manchester negro school.

Last year the United States Public Health Service issued certificates of participation to units staging especially meritorious programs. Throughout the nation it was rare for more than one unit in any average county to receive an award. Cumberland county units received four. They went to the Manchester school, the Long Branch school, the Newbold Training school, and to the Spick and Span club at Manchester.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 3, 1937

NEGRO NEWS

—BY MAUDE M. JEFFERS—

TO OBSERVE NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK HERE

National Negro Health Week will be observed in Gastonia Sunday, April 4th, to Sunday, April 11th.

The following persons have been asked to serve as community leaders for clean-up week: (the special clean-up day will be Wednesday, April 7th): A. A. Wellmon, D. Miller, Edward Rhyne, W. Cannon, Rev. Mr. Lomax, Mrs. E. W. Burke, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Mrs. W. M. Elder and Mrs. W. M. Nelson.

Sunday, April 11th, will close the week with a program in Highland school auditorium at 3:30 p. m., at which time there will be an address from one of the leading white physicians of the city, together with music from the Highland High School Choral Club and other talent from the city.

The Negro Health Committee is composed of Dr. H. J. Erwin, chairman, Mrs. Eula Wellmon, A. M. Hasson, and T. C. Tillman, secretary.

Plymouth, N. C., Beacon & News
March 26, 1937

April 4 To 11 To Be Negro Health Week

April 4 to 11 will be Negro Health Week in Washington County, as well as over the entire nation, according to Cecil "Bugs" Beasley, who has been called upon by the recreational department of the WPA to organize for the proper observance of this week.

W. H. Berry, of Plymouth, principal of the Washington County Training School, is president of an organization to promote this observance. Cooperating with him will be J. J. Clemmons, of Roper school; P. W. Littlejohn, of Creswell school; William Hurdle, of the Macedonia school, as well as all colored schools in the county.

The program of this work will include a clean-up campaign, a study of the fundamentals of health and sanitation and all that goes with the promotion of health of a community and individual.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 5, 1937

The current week has been designated as "National Negro Health Week," and the State and local health departments are properly joining in the observance. As Dr. Mosley, county health officers says, much has been done in improving the health of the colored population. Much remains to be done. Community cooperation is essential. Observance of the health week is but a plan to emphasize the importance of health work among the colored. Previous observances of the week have proven beneficial.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
April 7, 1937

Negroes Observe Health Week Here

National Negro Health Week Being Observed In City and County

National Negro Health Week is being observed in Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County this week under the direction of such Negro leaders as Dr. E. L. Hoffler, Dr. G. W. Cardwell, Dr. F. C. Cooke, County Agent E. F. Colson, County Nurse Mamie Oxley and the Negro ministers of the city.

County Health Week Chairman F. C. Cooke has arranged for a health program at Cornerstone Baptist Church Thursday night and at the Gaiety Theatre on next Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Lectures on health topics will be made at the schools of the county during the week by physicians, dentists and others whose training makes them experts in matters affecting personal hygiene and public health.

County Superintendent M. P. Jennings and City Health Officer T. S. McMullan, M. D., will be among those on the program at Cornerstone Church Thursday night, while at the meeting at the Gaiety, Mayor Jerome B. Flora, County Physician Claude B. Williams and Superintendent E. E. Bundy are among those who have been invited to attend.

"National Health Week is not just a matter of an isolated one week in the year effort to improve health among the Negroes and so among the white people as well," Dr. Cooke points out, "but is merely one week in a year 'round program for better health, sponsored by the Better Health Association of Elizabeth City of which Dr. Hoffler is president, Dr. C. B. Jones is secretary, and Dr. G. W. Cardwell, treasurer. We consider it a matter of vital interest to white people who employ Negro servants as well as to our people themselves.

"A general clean up, screen up and paint up campaign goes along with instruction in personal health and hygiene, the thought being through cleaner premises to promote the prevention of disease, particularly those spread by flies, mosquitoes, mice or rats."

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 7, 1937

Pill For a Plague

By way of *The Kinston Free Press* comes the news that this has been designated as "National Negro Health Week." That should be an important week in a nation in which Negro death rates are consistently higher than similar death rates among white people. It should certainly be important in the South which has so large a Negro element in its population. Much can be done undoubtedly by helping the Negro to help himself improve his health. But in the South, as in America, Negro health waits upon decent Negro living standards. Negroes in North Carolina and everywhere else die more rapidly because they are poorer than the whites. They are poorer, perhaps, because they are more ignorant. And certainly they are more ignorant because they are poorer. Such a vicious circle is a disease in itself.

Celebration of Negro Health Week will have the approval of all people of good intentions in and out of the South. But it is time that people of good intentions began to realize that Negro health—like white health—does not depend upon the donation of one tablespoonful of castor oil or a half dozen quinine capsules but upon the lifting of living standards among a black people whose babies die, blinded in filth and squalor, and whose adults rot in malnutrition. The disease that Negroes are dying of is poverty. And it will take more than a pill to wipe out that plague.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 5, 1937

NEGROES TO OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK HERE

The annual observance of Negro Health week will begin here this week and will continue until April 11. The program will be sponsored by the Social Work Group of the Bishop Tuttle Training School, assisted by other agencies.

A Well-Baby clinic will be held at St. Agnes' Hospital Tuesday. Several talks on health will be given over WPTF, in addition to sermons and talks by ministers and physicians. The final part of the program will be a talk by Dr. Walter Hughes, Negro representative of the State Health Department, on "The Community and Its Responsibility for Individual Health Betterment."

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 10, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK ENDS WITH EXHIBIT

Kinston and Lenoir County Negroes Saturday closed a "successful" Health Week with an exhibition of charts and foods at a business place on South Queen Street. Free literature was distributed.

Georgie K. Battle, Negro health nurse, had charge of the exhibit. It included a typhoid fever chart showing the drop in cases over the last decade.

A balanced died of vegetables was also displayed.

Saturday culminated Negro Health Week observance throughout the State.

Health Week Goes Over Top In Raleigh, N.C.

Permanent Group To Be Organized For Annual Rally

RALEIGH, N. C. — Local observance of National Negro Health Week was conducted on a city-wide scale with an elaborate program planned and developed by social work students of the Bishop Tuttle School under the direction of Miss Ruth L. Stevenson, supervisor of Social case work and Community organization.

Public meetings were held at the Lucille Hunter and Oberlin grade schools and the Washington High school under the auspices of the PTA, when health talks were given by nurses and physicians. A health play was presented. X-ray pictures of tubercular conditions in adult and child were demonstrated and interpreted by physicians. The films were loaned by the N. C. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

An exhibit of health literature and foods was displayed and 600 pieces of health literature distributed. Health exhibits during the week were displayed at the Richard B. Harrison Negro Library and in local store windows.

Dr. Bulla, Wake County Health Officer and Mr. Atwell, national recreation association secretary for Negro work made radio talks over station WPTF. A house-to-house neighborhood canvass by YWCA students at Shaw university interested 33 mothers who brought their babies for clinic study at the McCauley and St. Agnes hospitals. A poster contest in which 64 posters were submitted was featured and prizes awarded. A committee was appointed to draft plans for a pedmanent organization for Nationa Health Week.

Warrenton, N. C. Record
April 23, 1937

Negroes Cooperate In Health Program

A fine spirit of cooperation is said to have prevailed throughout the county in connection with the observance of National Negro Health Week, which was inaugurated by Booker T. Washington with the view of making the negro more health conscious and thereby promoting the general welfare of the race.

The WPA recreational leaders at the Community Center, together with the Board of Trustees, the Recreational Council and other agencies, emphasized the following in the first county-wide observance: Special Health Program, sponsored by the 4-H clubs of the county; County-wide Healthy Baby Contest, and County-wide Backyard Clean-up Campaign.

Twenty-six babies were entered in the baby contest and prizes were awarded the following upon findings of Dr. T. H. Haywood and Dr. Roy Wynn: First prize, silver loving cup, to Jonas Lane Christmas of the Coley Springs community; second prize, John Arthur Russell of Paschall; third prize, Eva Mae Powell of Arcola; fourth prize, Pett Junior Watson of Baltimore; fifth prize, Charles Stuart Grady of Warrenton.

Eleven schools competed for prizes in the Essay and Poster contest. Essays written by Nancy Williams of the Embro school, Mary Rudd of Coley Springs school and Flora Williams of Hawkins school won first and second prizes and honorable mention, respectively. First prize for the best poster submited was won by the Thrift school while second prize in this contest went to the Pine Grove school. Coley Springs and Old Well won honorable mention.

Sixteen communities were represented in the Backyard Clean-up Campaign and awards will be made to the following women who had the best, neatest and cleanest backyards and sanitary conditions and facilities: Mary Hunt, Paschall community; Matilda Russell, Cool Springs; Carrie Alston, Old Well; Willie Allen, Afton section; Ned Eggleston, Fork Chapel; Cora Phoney, Norlina; Emma Richardson, Warrenton; Lizzie Jerman, Ridgeway; Junius Williams, Shocco; Ida Fitts, Macon; Annie Patillo, Oine; Oakville, Thrift Hill and Johnson have not been inspected.

Awards will be made to these people for the backyard and clean-up campaign and the poster and essay contest in a special ceremony Saturday, April 24, at 2:30 o'clock at the Community Center building.

In connection with the health program, the following statement came from one of the leading negroes of the community:

"Through the very fine spirit of cooperation received from all the people during the week's observance, we feel this small beginning may be the means of perfecting a permanent organization for good, and that by launching a follow-up program during the entire year, the sanitation and healthy living condition among the colored citizens of the county will be raised to a standard far above the average for a county.

Gatesville, N. C., Index
April 28, 1937

Negro Farm News

By HOWARD L. MITCHELL

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN GATES COUNTY SCHOOLS

During the past two weeks the Negro schools and many homes in Gates county were visited by the farm agent to see the results of the health campaign. It is encouraging to note that the schools put special emphasis on personal cleanliness. Many of the teachers had programs given by the children, and taught poems suitable for the occasion.

The school grounds and classrooms were cleaned, and where possible, other work was done to improve the appearance of the schools.

In the schools where there are 4-H clubs, health guides and record books for club members were given the boys and girls. The teachers and leaders studied the instructions with the clubs and helped them work out programs.

It is believed that this health campaign not only encouraged cleaning-up; but also stimulated interest in keeping clean.

Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian
April 28, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

Providence Community Aims to Keep Clean-up and Better Homes Projects Active.

Correspondence of The Robesonian.

Elrod—During the observance of negro health week, there was much cleaning and burning of rubbish throughout the community.

There were several flower as well as vegetable gardens planted. The women of the community met twice at the school and cleaned yards around the church and school. The school sponsored three special health talks, that was highly appreciated by the people. So well has the health of our children been guarded, there were only six to be vaccinated when the nurse reached our school.

The better home poster made by the school was selected as the prize poster.

The women raised some money thrcugh an entertainment, to make the school a present of a dictionary.

It is our aim to keep the clean-up and better-home projects active as far as possible, and by next year we hope to report a decided improvement in our living conditions.

The wife of Noah McRae is civic president and wife of Haywood McKinnon is secretary.

Health Week—1937

North Carolina.

Observe Health Week For Race In 5 Counties

Daily Weed

NEW BERN, N. C.—(SNS)—According to plans and announcement from Rev. D. F. Martinez, National Negro Health Committeeman and Civic Adviser in the Third Congressional District, principals and teachers, civic and religious organizations promised cooperation in National Negro Health Week Observance Sunday April 4, through April 11. The subject and objective for the Health Week program for 1937 is: "The Health Agency in its Relations to the Community." Ministers of the city and counties are asked to preach a special Health sermon on Sunday, April 4, to inaugurate the Week's observance in the five counties of this section; Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, and Pamlico, a suggested text is the 65th Div. of the Psalm of David, 9th and 10th verses.

Schools are requested to have short playlets, Health Posters, etc. Communities are asked to have special clean up programs during the National Negro Health Week, garden beautifications, etc.

The United States Public Health Service is als osponsoring a special Broadcast over the Radio from Washington, D. C., through the national hookups, the main feature this year is to combat social disease throughout the nation.

HEALTH WEE

The 23rd Annual obser of National Negro Health We d be Sunday, April 4th to Sunday, April 11th. This movement was conceived by the late Honorable Booker T. Washington, and its services through the years have been of sufficient import to attract the co-operation of the United States Public Health Service, State, County and City Health Departments, and various health and civic organizations. The observance which will be held next month will find wonderful supporters in Greensboro and Winston-Salem, under the leadership of the Medical Associations in these cities. It is perfectly logical that the Medical Associations should take the leadership in these programs. There will be a great deal said and written anent National Negro Health Week, and The Post hopes that much good will result, because there are thousands of our people who need to be made conscious of the value of proper health methods.

WINSTON-SALEM POST.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
April 5, 1937

HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED

Raleigh Negroes Cooperating In National Health Program

Observance of National Negro Health Week is being conducted throughout this week in Raleigh by the social work department of the Bishop Tuttle Schol with the cooperation of local Negro groups and others.

The program began Sunday with sermons and short talks in Raleigh churches by ministers and physicians. Monday's program included special health exercises at the Lucille Hunter School, and Dr. A. C. Bulla, County Health Officer, was scheduled to deliver a radio address on the subject at 7:30 o'clock Monday night.

On Tuesday's program will be a Well-Baby Clinic conducted at St. Agnes Hospital under the direction of Nurse Zimmermam. All Negro mothers in Raleigh with babies ranging in age to one year are invited to bring their infants to the clinic, which begins at 3 o'clock.

Social work students of the Bishop Tuttle school will present a health play and talks at Fuquay Springs Wednesday. A children's party, with adults invited to attend, will be held at the Oberlin School in Raleigh Thursday at 3 o'clock.

Another baby clinic, under direction of Nurse Cannady, will be held at the McCauley Hospital Friday; Bishop Tuttle students will present a radio broadcast at 1:30 p. m.; a health play will be presented at the Zebulon school; and the Wendell school will have a parent-teacher meeting at which community health will be discussed.

Prizes for the best health posters submitted by Negro school children of Raleigh will be awarded Saturday at the Richard B. Harrison Library, and a neighborhood inspection clean-up project will be conducted by the Mothers Club of the Community Center and the Missionary Society of St. Paul's Church.

Sermons and talks will feature next Sunday's program, and the week's observance will close formally with a radio talk next Monday evening by Dr. Walter Hughes of the State Health Department.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 3, 1937

APRIL 4-11 NEGRO HEALTH WEEK U. S.

Will Be Programs in Churches, Schools, Health Centers.

The week beginning Sunday has been designated National Negro Health Week, Dr. Z. V. Moseley, head of the Lenoir County Health Department, said Saturday. It will be observed throughout the country.

The annual Negro Health Week was instituted by Booker T. Washington in 1915, after he had studied the results of a better-sanitation program in Virginia, inaugurated by the State Health Department.

"Illness is no respecter of persons," Dr. Moseley said. "A disease may affect all races. In Kinston and Lenoir County much has been done to improve the health of the colored population. There are good Negro physicians, dentists, nurses, and they have accomplished a splendid work. Negro ministers and teachers have done a great deal, also.

"The community as a whole is asked to assist in promoting better health among Negroes, not only during Negro Health Week but throughout the year."

The County Health Department will take an important part in the observance of the 23rd Negro Health Week, April 4-11. There will be programs in many churches, schools and health centers. A health booth will be had on South Queen Street, where literature will be distributed, children weighed and measured and advice given on health masures.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 2, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE HELD HERE

Negro Branch of Y. M. C. A. Announces Plans For Observance From April 4 to 11.

Members of the negro branch of the Y. M. C. A. will observe "National Negro Health week" from April 4 to 11 with co-operation of the Physicians club, the Ministerial alliance, the L. Richardson Memorial hospital and the city health department, E. L. Raiford, general secretary of the branch, announced yesterday.

The local observance is in co-operation with the United States Public Health service which is directing the campaign, it is pointed out. Activities planned during the week include health sermons and talks, health programs in schools, community clean-up campaigns and free clinics.

Next Sunday local negro physicians, dentists and nurses will speak in churches throughout the city. Free consultations on health problems will be held each evening on April 7 and 8 at offices of negro physicians and special health programs for the schools are to be given by school clubs.

Each day during the week free clinics will be held at L. Richardson Memorial hospital and city health department employes will assist in the removal of waste collected from back yards, it was stated.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 4, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

Will Be Observed at Second Ward High Beginning Monday; Program Arranged.

Negro Health Week will be observed at Second Ward high school this week in connection with the annual national observance. Edward H. Brown, instructor in Biology at the school, will be in charge of the program.

A special program sponsored by the dramatics department of the school will be given today. The theme is "Superstitions" and a one-act play, directed by C. L. Blake, instructor in dramatics, will be given. Elizabeth Rawlins, instructor in science, will discuss "Negro Superstitions." Main parts in the play will be taken by Sarah Morris and Georgia Johnson.

The foods department wll sponsor Monday's program. Bobbie Alexander, instructor in foods, will tell of her survey of student diet and nourishment and Miss Mary Wilson, member of the faculty of Queens-Chicora college, will talk on the relation of food to the body and mind.

Lillian Jenkins, negro Red Cross nurse, will tell of her adventures as a Red Cross nurse in the flood area. Dr. R. C. Brown will address the students on general health, Tuesday.

Dr. H. C. Neblett will speak to the pupils on the care of the eyes and Dr J. D. Martin, Jr., will discuss the care of the teeth, Wednesday. Thursday, Dr S. F. Hogans will speak on "Social Diseases" and on Friday, Mrs. B. H. Sansom, school nurse, will talk on "Positive Health." A general inspection of school cleanliness will be made by a committee of teachers. Friday.

Wilson, N. C., Times
April 1, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVATION

The week of April 4 to 11 is set aside as national negro health week and will be observed with fitting exercises by negroes all over the nation. The observation in Wilson county is being sponsored by E. M. Barnes, supervisor of schools, and C. L. Spellman, county agent. The Wilson county observation is following the general program outlined by the Washington offic, which is headquarters for the movement.

In connection with the observation of the week, all ministers are asked to preach a special sermon relating to health, or at least have some part of the sermon on health on Sunday, April 4.

The main feature of the observation in Wilson county will be the public county-wide program to be held at the Wilson high school at 8 o'clock on Monday night, April 5, to which the public is invited. This program will feature a health oration written by a Wilson high school student, two prize papers written by 4-H Club mmbers of the county on the subject: "What I Can Do to Improve the Health of My Family," a short talk by Catherine Bynum of the Mercy hospital staff, an address by Dr. W. J. Hughes of the state board of health, and the Wilson high school glee club.

Dr. Hoghes is rated as one of the best speakers on the state board of health. He will speak on syphilis and tuberculosis, their prevention and cure.

During the week the various schools and 4-H Clubs of the county will have special health programs and services.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
April 6, 1937

Health Chief States Negro Health Week Is Real Asset

Dr. Carlton devoted his weekly health talk over WSJS Monday night to a discussion of Negro Health Week, which is being observed throughout the country this week.

"Winston-Salem, since Negro Health Week was inaugurated in 1915, has done much to improve the health of its Negro population," he said. "Doctors, nurses and social workers have accomplished much among the members of the Negro race. Negro doctors especially are to be commended for their efforts this week in heading up annual health week observance." "Dentists, pharmacists, doctors, teachers all have big parts to play in this task of teaching if the work of the health department and the medical profession is to be successful."

"Illness is no respecter of persons," said the health officer, "for the same diseases and health hazards affect all walks of life in Winston-Salem."

This year the objective of National Negro Health Week is: "The health agency in its relation to the community" and the health officer mentioned several of the problems pertaining to Negro health in this city, and the efforts being done by the official health agencies to conserve the health of Negroes. He called attention to the fact that while the white birth rate of the city was 22.8 last year the Negro birth rate was 17. He also mentioned the death rates of the two groups—the white rate being 10.2, while the Negro death rate was 14.8. While the colored population of the city represents 45 per cent. of the total the Negro deaths of the city represent 62 per cent. of the total," he said. He compared the number of deaths of the two groups in the different age classifications, calling especial attention to the fact that there were 57 deaths of white babies under one year old last year, while 75 Negro babies died. At the other end of the age classification—the over 60 years old group—it was found that there were 196 deaths of white persons and only 62 in the Negro group. The health officer mentioned several specific causes of deaths: heart diseases having 94 white and 91 Negro deaths; pneumonias, 69 white and 68 Negroes; cerebral hemorrhages, 51 white and 53 Negro deaths; external violence, 43 white and 27 Negroes; homicides were responsible for 5 white deaths and 11 Negroes; suicides were charged with 9 white deaths and 2 Negroes; tuberculosis was charged with deaths of only 7 white persons in the city of Winston-Salem and with 63 Negro deaths; cancer killed 44 white persons and 17 Negroes; summer diarrheas of babies killed 3 white babies and 12 Negroes.

The doctor discussed the infant mortality rate and called especial attention to the work that is being done with Negro mothers and their babies in the well baby stations and urged that mothers attend these stations and secure the advice given there more extensively than they now do. He called attention also to the facilities offered to both races at the Chest Clinic, and directed attention to the high Negro tuberculosis death rate of the city.

New Bern, N. C. New Bernian
April 7, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health week, the twenty-third such week to be observed in the United States, began on Sunday, April 4, and will extend through Sunday, April 11. Special days have been set apart for special phases of the negro health work. Beginning with mobilization day, there are home health day, community sanitation day, special campaign day, adults' school health day, general clean-up day, and report and follow-up day.

The week, says the Health Bulletin, published by the North Carolina State Board of Health, has had an interesting history. The Negro Organization society of Virginia in 1913 demonstrated the value of a popular periodic campaign for a general cleaning up of the homes, lots, fields and the community at large in all parts of the state. The cooperation of the state board of health and the local health department, as well as of several volunteer agencies in the several communities was solicited to effect an extensive observance of the clean-up week with wholesome and gratifying results. Dr. Booker T. Washington visualized the possibilities of such a health movement for the race as a whole, and in the year 1915 at Tuskegee Institute, issued a proclamation for a National Health Improvement week which later became the National Negro Health week.

This community and all of eastern Carolina, together with most of the South, is vitally concerned with the health of its colored people. Health hazards are mutual. Opportunities for improvement lie in a more general knowledge of precautions and sanitary measures and health weeks have as their purpose the dissemination of that information which is most valuable.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 6, 1937

DR. SEBASTIAN OPENS 'NEGRO HEALTH WEEK'

A. and T. College Physician Addresses Students At Chapel Hour—Others to Be Heard.

Dr. S. P. Sebastian, A. and T. college physician, gave the opening address of National Negro Health week in the Dudley Memorial auditorium yesterday morning at the 10 o'clock chapel hour.

"Illness is an economic loss and at such times one should secure the counsel of a competent physician," according to Dr. Sebastian. He gave reasons why the physician should be better qualified to diagnose a case than an untrained person.

In speaking of venereal diseases, he stated it is interesting to note that only 2 per cent of the negro students in the city of Greensboro show any traces of such infections and that only 30 per cent of the patients who come to the negro hospital in the city show signs of ever having any infection.

Wednesday, Dr. R. B. Davis, local physician, will deliver an address and Friday, Dr. A. H. Clarke, of Reidsville, a graduate of A. and T. college, will speak. Both exercises will be held at 10 o'clock.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
April 3, 1937

The Home and Garden club announces the observance of "National Negro Health Week." The initial meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Smith-Powell Studio at which time a very interesting program will be rendered consisting of music and health talks. One or two public meetings will be held during the week announcement of which will be made later. All citizens are urged to clean up and brighten up their homes and premises in a general clean up movement which is a feature of the observance.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
April 5, 1937

HEALTH WEEK FOR NEGROES AFFECTS WHOLE OF CITY

ANNUAL observance of Negro Health Week is to begin in Raleigh, ending April 11. It will be sponsored by the Social Work Group of the Bishop Tuttle Training School and will enlist several other agencies. There will be clinics held at St. Agnes Hospital, talks and sermons by doctors and ministers, and a radio program.

No movement affecting social and health conditions could be more important than this attempt to encourage Raleigh's negro population to live in a sanitary and careful manner, to guard against the evils of sickness and disease and to avoid their spread. The colored population of the city forms a large proportion of the population and it will prosper and advance its community status accordingly as it makes progress in avoiding menaces to health and adopting a regime of right living. The race has lived for much more than a century on good terms of understanding with the whites. We have escaped—even in the bad years of race politics—anything suggestive of the troubles experienced elsewhere. The Raleigh members of the race have been dangerous only as they were dangerous to themselves.

That is to say, health among Raleigh negroes is a subject inextricably woven with the question of the health of Raleigh's population as a whole, and peculiarly that of the white people. In the field of domestic service practice and long custom give the negroes a monopoly. In entering and living in Raleigh homes, in cooking and in the care of children, these workers necessarily are of first concern to the well-being of their employers. Any movement that looks to the improvement of their health, the safeguarding of the conditions under which they live, is quite as much for the protection of their white neighbors as for their own.

A Health Week for negroes is a health week, in reality, for all of Raleigh, without consideration of the color of its citizens.

A clean-up campaign, sponsored by the Civic Community League, was also effective with many homes and premises being cleaned up inside and out.

Two health week radio addresses were delivered over station WSJS.

The outstanding event of the week was the mass meeting held Wednesday night at the Atkins High School. Mayor W. T. Wilson was the chief speaker and congratulated the group on their progress and spirit of co-operation in making Winston-Salem a better place to live.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, specialist of the United States public health service from Washington, D. C., also appeared on the program and spoke on co-operation with modern health ideas.

R. W. Brown, of the Winston-Mutual Life Insurance Company; E. M. Mitchell, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Atkins High School musical department were also on the program.

The essay contest on "Tuberculosis," held in the city and county schools, also attracted a great amount of interest. First and second prizes were awarded in all the schools.

The list of winners follows:

Atkins High: first, L. Logan Kearse; second, Cleester Coleman.

Kimberly Park: first, Roosevelt Mack; second, Louise Shaw.

Columbian Heights: first, Harold Kennedy; second, Richard Coppage.

Carver High: first, Marie Scales; second, Mary E. Martin.

County at large: first, Harry Bonner, Red Bank School; second, Amanda Simmons, Belews Creek School.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 18, 1937

Negro Health Week Success

National Observation Is Beneficial to Negro Race Here

National Negro Health Week was observed in Winston-Salem during the past week with much being accomplished for the betterment of the race. The Twin City Medical Society, sponsor of the event, has received many congratulations on the success of the work.

Health Week-1937

Ohio.

HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED HERE

The Negro Health Week celebration closed Monday night, April 12th in a blaze of glory. The final meeting was held at Mt. Zion Congregational Church, E. 55th at Central Ave.

Over 300 persons were presented and viewed the artistic productions of artificial flowers of every kind, hand-made dresses, lace collars, mats, towels, pottery and hand-painted chinaware.

The following program was rendered and enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience.

Song — "If we all pull together" —All health clubs.

Play — Health Crusaders" — Violet Health Club

Drill — By The Community Church Club.

Play — "Mrs. Jones Hires a Girl" — The Junior Health Club.

Pantomime — "The Vanity Box" —The Little Women's Club.

Play — "The Flies Union" — The 4-H Health Club.

Song — The Junior Health Club.

Selections — By Mrs. Apple's Pupils.

Sonata — Beethoven — Played by Patricia Marshall.

Rustle of Spring — Ludwig — Irene Williams.

Country Gardens — Grainger — Jacqueline Smyles.

Paper — By Mrs. Ella Haynes.

Duet — By The Orchid Club — Mrs. Briton and Mrs. Young.

Reading — By Mrs. Readus.

Duet — By The Willing Workers Club — Mrs. AAlison and Mrs. Caldwell.

The exhibit and program were sponsored by the Inter-Church Council of which Mrs. Jackson of Mt Olive Baptist is president.

Young people took great interest in the Health Forum held at Boyd's Undertaking Porlor, E 43rd and Central, Sunday, April 11th. Mr. Samuel Franks entertained the group with a trumpet solo. He was accompanied by Miss Rosa Linder. Deacon Thompson of Mt. Haven rendered a solo.

After the program Prosecutor P. Frye and Judge Lillian Westropp gave some very beneficial talks relative to health. Rev. Bailey and Mr. Sylvester Williams spoke briefly.

Miss Louise Woodley is president of the Forum and Mertha Le Cook is secretary. A health forum will be held every second Sunday in the month at Boyd's

Health Week-1937

Pennsylvania.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES FEATURE GOVERNMENT AID IN HEALTH OBSERVANCE WEEK

Attention is focussed this week on health activities, sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service. At left, small patients register at one of the WPA-sponsored clinics. Center, top, doctors inoculate youngsters in the Southern flood area. Center, bottom, a dentist in WPA's Harlem Dental Clinic fills a cavity in an aching tooth. Right, a WPA nurse demonstrates to a young mother the proper way to bathe her child.

Health Week-1937

South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
March 18, 1937

National Negro Health Citations Given County And City for '36 Work

National Progress Trophy Won for Improvement in County Health

Information was received here yesterday from the United States Public Health service that the city and county of Spartanburg have been awarded two citations for outstanding work in connection with National Negro Health week in 1936.

The National Progress trophy, offered to the county in the entire country showing the greatest percentage of improvement in health among negroes over a period of three years. Because of the unusual amount and the quality of work done along this line here last year, Spartanburg county was awarded the national trophy for the single year's work.

Highest Award

The National Progress trophy is the highest award offered in health week competition.

The second award won locally was the national health poster medal awarded the Highland street school of this city. In competition with over 3,000 negro schools throughout the country, the Highland street school was paired with the Louisville, Ky., negro high school as first place winners.

Other county negro schools who received red, blue and gold seals denoting distinction in the poster award contest were the Pleasant Falls school, the Reidville school, the Roebuck school, the Ben Bomar school and the Carrier street school of this city.

Plans Made

Plans for the 1937 National Negro Health Week have been made for the past six weeks. The health week is expected to climax in a program given by the county and city negro schools Friday, April 9.

The feature of this program will be the presentation of the awards won by Spartanburg in national competition last year. Dr. Roscoe Brown, of the United States Public Health service, will make he awards.

The health week drive is conducted with the cooperation of county and city health departments, the negro civic league and other organizations.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
March 20, 1937

Outstanding Honors

Spartanburg negroes were awarded the National Progress Trophy for making the greatest progress of any of their race in any county in the United States in health work for the past year. One of the negro schools of this city, Highland, tied with a Louisville (Ky.) school for the national health poster medal. Five other schools, Reidville, Roebuck, Pleasant Falls, Ben Bomar and Carrier street received special seals for excellence in the health poster contest in which more than 3,000 schools engaged.

These are distinctions the colored people of the city and county have just right to be proud of, and stimulate interest and enthusiasm in the approaching observance of National Negro Health week for 1937, which will be climaxed by a program given in this city April 9 by the city and county negro schools. A high spot on the program will be the presentation of awards won by Spartanburg in the national contest by Dr. Roscoe Brown of the United States Public Health service. Health week observance by the colored folks is being conducted with the cooperation of the health departments of the city and county.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
March 19, 1937

Negro Health Week

Residents of Spartanburg who witnessed the health parade staged by the negro schools of the county last spring will not be surprised that the county received the national award, known as the National Progress Trophy, for making the greatest progress of any county in the nation in health work among negroes. Nor will they be surprised to know that the Highland Street school of this city was paired with a Louisville, Ky., school in competition for the national health poster medal. It is also worthy of mention that five other schools in the county—Reidville, Roebuck, Pleasant Falls, Ben Bomar and Carrier Street schools — were awarded seals for excellence in the poster contest in which 3,000 schools participated.

Preparations have been under way several weeks for the observance of National Negro Health Week in 1937. It is hoped by all interested in the event, which will end April 9, that the campaign against disease will be even more the climax on April 9, will be the award of successful than that of last year. A feature of the national trophy and medals by Dr. Roscoe Brown of the national health service.

The Herald cannot too strongly commend the negro citizens who are giving their time to this health campaign. It means better homes, greater comforts and success in the fight against all diseases, especially against uberculosis. We cannot over-emphasize the value of this National Negro Health Week to both races in Spartanburg county. We would urge the cooperation of the white people of the county in making the movement more successful each year.

Morehouse In Health Week Observance

Daily World 4-6-37

National Negro Health Week will be observed at Morehouse College during this week by a series of daily talks to students by local leaders in the health education movement. The program has been arranged by Dr. Raymond H. Carter, medical adviser for the college.

Speakers and their subjects will include Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R.N. superintendent of MacVicar Hospital, "Symptoms of Tuberculosis and Precautions"; Franklyn L. Forbes, director of physical education at Morehouse College, "Physical Education and Health"; Dr. A. L. Kelsey, Atlanta dentist, "Oral Hygiene"; Dr. Prentiss Q. Yancey, Atlanta physician and a graduate of Atlanta University, "Social Diseases," and Dr. Mark A. Thomas, Atlanta specialist in diseases of the chest, and a graduate of Atlanta University, "Tuberculosis."

Each of these talks will be made at the morning chapel services in Sale Hall Chapel at 9 o'clock, except Mr. Forbes' talk, which will be given at the Tuesday evening weekly meeting of the students.

Because the week-end has been set aside as the annual spring holiday at the college in the Atlanta University system, no chapel services will be held on Sunday and Monday mornings, and classes will be suspended on Monday, Dean B. R. Brazeal announced in making public the program for the week.

Three Medicos Give Health Lectures

Daily World 4-8-37

In connection with the Negro National Health Week program Miss Elizabeth Maddox secured the services of Drs. Harper, Cooper and Yancey. A two-night program was arranged. Monday night, Drs. Cooper and Harper gave timely lectures on health problems. Dr. Cooper confined his lecture to dental health. He aroused the interest of the class when he began to relate the complications of diseases that might arise from decayteeth. Again the class became aroused as Dr. Harper gave a brief lecture of tuberculosis and social diseases. Both doctors found themselves in the midst of a questionnaire after they had finished their discourses.

Tuesday evening, April 6, the group listened eagerly to the lecture given by Dr. Yancey who touched upon social diseases, tuberculosis and cancer.

At the request of Miss Maddox, efficient teacher of the class, Dr. Yancey promised to return at an early date as the pupils seemed not to have been satisfied to have him stop his discourse even after the night was growing old.

The public is invited to hear all lectures sponsored by the class. The class is held at the Beulah Church of Christ (Holiness), 845 Harwell Street NW.

pictures for health week may also be secured. Speakers may be secured through the office of the speakers' bureau, Dr. Mark Thom at Raymond 1713

of the Harlem and Lincoln theatres, and Tom Bailey, owner of the Ashby and Royal theatres, have been completed Avenue theatre for the showing of health movies for school children. Through the office of Mrs. Agnes Jones, supervisor of colored schools, the schools of the city have been scheduled for seeing these movies. The Ashby Street School attended the Ashby theatre on Monday, the Bell Street and Johnson Schools attended the

CLEAN-UP OF CITY SOUGHT BY WORKERS

Daily Worker

Extra Trucks To Be Provided For Pick Up Of Rubbish

4-7-37

HEALTH EFFORT

Atlanta

According to announcement released by Miss Carrie Taylor, director of the Clean-up division for Negro Health Week, the City Sanitary Department will have extra trucks in all neighborhoods Thursday, Friday and Saturday to pick up all rubbish that is deposited at the curb. All persons are urged to cooperate with the work of the Clean-up Committee in cleaning up their yards and placing the rubbish in piles for trucks.

Through the cooperation and courtesy of Meyer Schaine, owner

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
March 25, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO WEEK

In 1914 the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute started a movement for better health and a lower death rate among Negroes. This movement has since been taken over and fostered by the United States government and is observed by what is now known as National Negro Health movement. the observance of which is the first week in April: The calander for this year is as follows:

Sunday, April 14th, Mobilization Day.

Monday, April 5th—Home Health Day (Home Clean up).

Tuesday, April 6th—Community Sanitation Day.

Wednesday, April 7th—Special Campaign Day.

Thursday, April 8th—Adults Health Day.

Friday, April 6th—School Health Day.

Saturday, April 10th—General Clean up Day.

Sunday, April 11th—Report and follow up Day.

The promotion of health is one of the cardinal objectives of the extension program which has as its purpose the development of proper health attitudes and habits which will persist through life. In order that this program accomplishes its aim it is imperative that each citizen take some definite part in the program as outlined for the week.

At the Davisboro colored school on April 5th, at 9 o'clock a clinic will be conducted for pre school children, by Dr. Rogers and Nurse English. Every child should have a health examination, first to learn as accurately as possible, the health condition of the child, second, to detect cases of communicable diseases in their early stages in order to take the proper precautions to protect others. Third, to furnish effective occasion for health instructions of a personal and practical nature. Make all reports on the above accomplishments to Mrs. J. B. Jordan, Colored Home Dem. Agent.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 4, 1937

PLANS ARE MADE AT INMAN SCHOOL

Ben Bomar Students to Take Part in Observance of Negro Health Week

Wide interest in the observance of negro health week among the negroes of the Inman community is reported by Leila Wiggins, principal of the Ben Bomar school.

One feature of the week for the negroes of Inman will be a health institute which will be held at 7:30 o'clock Monday night at the school.

To Give Play

The school children have prepared a play, "The Way of Health" for the occasion and a moving picture on the subject is to be shown under the supervision of Dr. J Moss Beeler, superintendent of the General hospital and the county health department.

The Ben Bomar school children are preparing note books and are writing essays on health subjects and have organized a safety club as the result of an address made to them by Geddes E. West, chief of Spartanburg police.

In addition, a "modern home" unit has been worked out. Mothers of several students have entered a home improvement contest, through which it is hoped to eliminate such communicable diseases as typhoid fever and malaria.

Prepare Exhibit

The Ben Bomar school is entering a health exhibit in the display in the old Montgomery-Ward building on East Main street and plans to enter a float in the parade here.

In line with the same efforts, the following clinical work has been accomplished at the school: Vaccinations for smallpox, 120; typhoid inoculations, 150; diphtheria immunizations, 9; dental corrections at hospital out-clinic, 13; physical examinations, entire 7th grade.

In addition to Leila Wiggins, principal, members of the Ben Bomar school faculty are: Cordelia Rookard, Charlie M. Campbell and Elene Foster.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 4, 1937

SCHOOL AT MOORE ENTERS PROGRAM

County School Enters Parade and Poster Contest; Work Reported

Plans for the entry of the Moore negro school into the health parade Friday and in the national poster contest were accompanied yesterday by a summary of the school's health projects.

Negro residents of the entire Moore section cooperated in many of the health projects.

Typhoid and tuberculosis clinics have been held in the school and a diphtheria clinic for children younger than school age has just been completed. Sixty-five pupils given the typhoid inoculation and the same number were given the tuberculin test.

Only three positive results were noted from the tuberculin tests.

Toxoid Treatment

Toxoid treatment was given 42 children of pre-school age in the diphtheria clinic.

Health and safety talks were made at the school recently by Patrolman Clyde Burnett, of the city police, and Nurses Safrit and Guthria, of the city health department.

Teachers and parents were urged by Patrolman Burnett in his talk to ccoperate with officials in efforts to reduce the number of deaths from automobile accidents.

Helpful health suggestions were given by the two nurses.

Savannah, Ga., News
March 28, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE CELEBRATED

To Be Held Here During Week Beginning April 4

From all indications the celebration of National Negro Health Week this year will eclipse those of previous years. The committees are hard at work and will hold a meeting Monday night at the Carnegie Library at 8 o'clock to wind up the plans for the celebration being observed the week of April 4 through 11.

More than twenty-one years ago Booker T. Washington initiated National Negro Health Week. Since that time each year has marked improvement in sanitation and personal hygiene. The program this year will include health talks, plays, pageants, demonstrations and clinics. The city has been divided into districts and nurses with committees will investigate sanitary conditions in the homes, schools, and churches. Honorable mention will be made of those having the best appearance.

During the week free clinics will be held at the Cuyler Street School and at the Charity Hospital for physical examinatons and for immunity of certain diseases. Parade of school children and an athletic contest will take place at the recreational center.

"The County Board of Health," an original unit in hygiene by Dorothy R. Lampkin will be presented by the Junior High Department of Haven Home School. "Clean Up Day" will be presented by the pupils at West Broad. Health demonstrations will be given by the Cuyler and Beach High School. Playlets will be presented by pupils from the following schools, Woodville Maple, Paulen, East Broad, Florence and West Savannah.

The program of the schools will be held Saturday morning, April 10, at the recreational center following the parade. On Sunday afternoon the adult mass meeting for women will be held at St. Philips A. M. E. Church. At that program speakers will touch on adult health education and the spread of communicable diseases. At the St. Paul C. M. E. Church the men's adult mass meeting will be held.

Speakers for the mass meeting include Mrs. J. Saxton Wolfe, Miss Helen Bond, Dr. Victor Bassett, Nurse Campbell of the Charity Hospital staff, Dr. William Harris, President B. F. Hubert and others. Dr. Fannin S. Belcher is chairman of the celebration; Dorothy R. Lampkin, secretary, and Prof. Martin Haynes, director of music and plays.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 8, 1937

HEALTH WEEK IS BEING OBSERVED

Negro Clinics Conducted In City, West Greenville; Doctors Speak

Observance of Negro Health Week was begun yesterday with a colored clinic at the Working Benevolent hospital, City Health Commissioner Irving S. Barksdale reported today. Seventy-three persons were examined.

The commissioner said plans were to continue the observance with scheduled programs through Friday.

A tuberculosis clinic was to be held at Phyllis Wheatley center this afternoon from 3 until 7 o'clock.

A community clinic will be held in West Greenville tomorrow, and Friday will be given over to general inspection of the city.

Dr. E. A. Huggins, spoke yesterday to students of Sterling high school and Dr. Barksdale plans to make several talks tomorrow and Friday.

South Carolina

Health Week-1937

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 10, 1937

Health Week Observance Ended by Negroes Here

10,000 Attend Exercises at Duncan Park; Moore Wins in Contest

Featured by a gigantic parade through the business streets of the city and a program of exercises at Duncan Park attended by an estimated crowd of 10,000, the observance of national negro health week in Spartanburg was brought to a close yesterday.

At the Duncan Park exercises, which followed the parade yesterday morning, a national trophy for work in the improvement of health among negroes of the county was presented county health officials by Dr. Roscoe Brown, of the United States public health service.

Following the program, the trophy was placed on exhibition in the window of the building at Main and Converse streets formerly occupied by the Montgomery Ward store. In the same building, school health displays, prepared in various sections of the county, were exhibited.

School Floats

First place for the best school float in the parade yesterday was awarded by the judges to the Moore school entry. The other winning floats were announced as follows: Florence chapel, second place; McWhirter, third; and Inman, fourth.

In making its report, the committee stated:

"The committee on floats in the health week parade is obliged to say that it is exceedingly difficult to reach a decision that is entirely satisfactory to the committee for the reason that all of the floats possessed remarkable merit and the committee finds it not an easy task to decide which it best.

"While not in competition with the health lesson floats, we feel the the Macedonia Baptist church float was outstanding and beautiful and deserving of special mention and highest praise."

The judges were Ernest Burwell, chairman; Mrs. L. W. Jenkins, Mrs. E. N. Holcombe, James F. Crook and W. S. Rice.

Duncan Park Program

At the Duncan Park exercises, the invocation was delivered by the Rev A. M. Means and music was furnished by the Jenkins orphanage band. Addresses by Mayor Ben Hill Brown, W. D. Nixon, county superintendent of education; L. W. Jenkins, superintendent of city schools; and Dr. J. Moss Beeler, superintendent of the Spartanburg General hospital, preceded the principal address by Dr. Roscoe Brown of Washington.

Dr. Brown was introduced by Dr. T. K. Gregg of Spartanburg.

W. C. Bunch, chairman of the national negro health week committee, presided at the exercises.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 10, 1937

NEGROES DISPLAY HEALTH EXHIBITS

Posters and Awards Placed on Exhibition in East Main St. Building

A varied array of displays was on exhibition here yesterday in connection with the observance of national negro health week in Spartanburg city and county.

The displays, prepared by negro schools of the county, were arranged in the building on Main and Converse streets formerly occupied by Montgomery Ward's store. It was loaned for the health displays by Guy Harris.

Prominent among the displays was the national trophy won by Spartanburg county last year for its work in the improvement of health among negroes of this section. This trophy was on display in the main window of the building.

Occupy First Floor

The displays occupied the entire first floor of the building, arranged around the walls and in the center of the big hall. The work consisted mainly of posters and other handiwork by pupils of the various schools.

Among the exhibits were those from the Cummings street community NYA project; Cudd street adult school; Corner school, Reidville school; Spartanburg community midwives; Chesnee school; McWhirter school; Dean street school; county training school; Fairforest; Ben Bomar school, Inman; Spartanburg city health department; Duncan school; Zion Hill school; New Bedford school; Mountain View school, Landrum; Gaffney chapel; Shady Grove school; White Stone school; Stephen Grove school; Moore school; Cudd street nursery; Foster's Grove school; Pleasant Falls school; Cowpens school; Florence Chapel school; Switzer school; McDowell Grove school; Brooklyn-Rosenwald school; and Pacolet Mills school.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 10, 1937

Negro Health Week Observance

Friday's monster parade through the center of the city, participated in by hundreds representing schools and churches, and the field day and other exercises at Duncan Park following, crowned Spartanburg's observance of negro health week. It was a memorable day, and left its vivid impressions not only on the colored people, but on whites alike.

The parade was the biggest and best yet put on in these annual celebrations, and the floats displayed art and beauty and ingenuity to a high degree. The judges had a difficult task to select the winners from the large group in competition. Spartanburg's colored population has every right to be proud of the results attained from health week observance, and so have the white people as well.

The health conditions of any one part of a community, city or county are inevitably related to those of every other part. That is why when such observance is participated in so generally and enthusiastically by the doctors, nurses, teachers, schools and churches of the colored race deep significance attaches. The biggest objective however is the contribution made to health education and disease prevention. The activities of such a campaign reach into every negro home and school and church and have their effect.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 9, 1937

Negroes Climax Health Week Observance Today

Parade to Be Held at 10 Today; Program Will Follow at Park

Spartanburg's observance of national negro healtr week, which has been in progress in schools of the county and city throughout the week, will reach its climax today with a parade through the business section of the city and a program at Duncan park.

School health displays, prepared in various sections of the county are on exhibit in the building at East Main and South Converse streets formerly occupied by Montgomery Ward company. The national trophy won by Spartanburg count last year for its work in the improvement of health among negroes of the county will be on display in the main window of the building.

The exhibits will be open to the public throughout today.

Public Highlights

The parade, one of the public highlights of the observance, will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. It will begin at North Church and Cleveland streets and proceed, through the business section, to the park.

At Duncan park, the national trophy, which will be carried in the procession, will be presented to the county at public exercises. Dr. Roscoe Brown of Washington will be the principal speaker on the program at the park.

A track and field meet will be held at the park following the public exercises. Participants have entered from many of the schools of the county.

Sponsor Floats

Floats will be sponsored in the parade by the following churches and business firms: Bethlehem Community center; Macedonia Baptist church, Woodward's funeral home, Smith and Clemmons mortuary, Abrams and Hayes mortuary, Callaham funeral home, Blue Ridge medical society, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, county colored hospital, Ministerial alliance, and the following schools: Ben Bomar, Lutheran, Moore, Florence Chapel, Reidville, Corner, Woodruff, Whitney, Roebuck, Disputanta, Switzer, McWhirter, Monks Grove and White Hall.

Tonight, at the Macedonia Baptist church, a sound picture, "The Trail of the Circuit Rider," will be shown. The film depicts the work of the Duke endowment among churches, schools and orphanages of the South.

Other negro audiences have viewed the film throughout the week at various places. It has been shown in this section several times before.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
April 15, 1937

NEGRO SCHOOL HERE OBSERVES HEALTH WEEK

The week of April 4-11, 1937, marked the observance of the twenty-third annual National Negro Health Week, the objective being "The Health Agency in the Relation to the community."

For the purpose of emphasizing the need of "Health" in this community, the week was divided so that each morning exercises of some sort were conducted in the auditorium by a member of the faculty which were given to the student body to entertain and instruct them in the care of their bodies as well as their minds.

Monday morning, April 5, Mr. Odom gave an inspiring talk dealing with the general character of individuals as influenced by that important factor "Health".

Tuesday morning, April 6, a demonstration, "Building My House of Health", was presented by Miss Pearl Brown with members of the second grade, after which a short talk on the "Care of the Body" was given by Miss S. E. Felder along with a demonstration showing the necessary factors in the "Care of the Body" by members of the third grade.

Wednesday morning, April 7, the faculty and student body were most delightfully surprised by the presentation of a one-act play, "Proper Foods", by members of the fourth and fifth grades written by Miss T. E. Murdaugh. The playlet, which was unique because of its originality, was amusing and gave a clear illustration of the necessity of the proper kinds of foods. A health song was sung by members of the fourth and fifth grades, after which a talk stressing "Mental Habits" was given by Mrs. L. M. White. The visitors present were Mrs. T. M. Odom, Supervisor of Colleton county and Miss M. E. Mouzon, Supervisor of Dorchester county.

Thursday morning, April 8, we were highly honored by the presence of Dr. A. R. Howard of Sumter and the Rev. Stokes of Camden along with the Rev. Newman, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church of St. George, Mrs. T. M. Odom and Miss Mouzon. The talks made by Dr. Howard and Rev. Stokes embodied points on the "Cleanliness of Soul and Body".

Friday morning, April 9, the exercises were taken over by Misses DeWees, Donnerly, Brower and Mr. Pearson, Miss DeWees acting as chairman. A talking picture was presented by members of the first grade entitled "The Milk Bottle Mansion", which was original and produced as

well as directed by Miss DeWees. A demonstration on "Hands as the Carriers of Disease Germs" was given by Miss Donnerly and remarks were made by Mr. Pearson on "The Body as a Machine." The glee club rendered two selections "Carve Dat Possum" and "A Merry Life".

At 11:00 o'clock a typhoid clinic was conducted by Dr. Montgomery, the Dorchester County Health director, which was a fitting climax for Health Week. Before the actual work of the clinic Dr. Montgomery spoke to the faculty and students in regard to the danger of the dreaded disease, Typhoid Fever. Sixty-six inoculations were given to the former mentioned number of students and teachers for the small sum of the serum.

We are hoping that the "thrashing uto" of this most needed Health Problem will be of benefit to this community at large and even though the first week in April is designated as "National Negro Health Week" we hope that the results and efforts put forth this year will have been so instilled in the hearts and minds of the student body that each week will be "Health Week".

National Negro Health Week April 4-11

The National Negro Health Week committee of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. has set apart the week of April 4 through Sunday, April 11 as National Negro Health Week and authorized as the special objective for the year 1937, "The Health Agency in its Relation to the Community" and is interested in having communities throughout the nation to set up permanent organizations for the promotion of public health.

National Negro Health Week was initiated by the late Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. The program planned for this year is for the twenty-third annual observance. The topics for each day of the week follow: Sunday April 4, Mobilization Day; Monday, April 5, Home Health Day; Tuesday, April 6, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, April 7, Special Campaign Day; Thursday, April 8, Adults Health Day; Friday, April 9, School Health Day; Saturday, April 10, General Clean up Day; Sunday, April 11, Report and Follow-up Day. Each one of the topics has been worked out in detail for observance. Further particulars may be obtained from County Health Department, Columbia hospital, Columbia, by writing to the National Negro Health Week committee, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or by conferring with the city school principals.

Teachers in the public schools will observe the week with appropriate classroom exercises, and ministers of the different churches are urged to cooperate with the observance in their Sunday services. A special feature of the week's observance will be a mass meeting at Allen university on Tuesday night, April 6 for entertainment and instruction with regard to public service by an enjoyable moving picture which will be presented by the Richland County Health Department in charge of Dr. E. P. White, County Health Officer. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting. There will be no admission fee. From this meeting, Dr. Wright plans to organize a permanent health committee for the promotion of public health throughout the county. Teachers and ministers are urgently requested to advertise this meeting in all sections of Richland county.

Tennessee

Health Week-1937

Chattanooga. Tenn. News
March 12, 1937

Discuss Plans For Negro Health Week

A meeting of the Mountain City Medical Society will be held Friday night at the Walden Hospital for the purpose of discussing plans for the observance of National Negro Health Week, the first week in April.

According to Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, members of the Hubbard Dental Society, Dr. J. O. Young president, and the Ladies' Auxiliary and Nurses' Association have been invited to be present and participate.

National Negro Health Week was established by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., when he was president of the National Negro Business League more than thirty years ago. It is fostered by Negro medical associations and business leagues all over the country during the first week in April. The United States Public Health Service cooperates with communities in a general program of clean-up, sanitation, proper diets, gardening and city-beautiful promotion during the week.

Doctors, dentists, nurses and business men are assigned to schools and churches to deliver lectures to children and adults during the week.

Dr. Stephens said a discussion on digitalis will precede the planning for the health week observance.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
MAR. 23, 1937 M25

Negro Health Week Will Be Observed

Plans for the observance of Negro Health Week to be held here as a part of a national program are completed and will be announced later, according to Dr. L. L. Patton, chairman.

Speakers from the medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nursing profession have been assigned to appear at churches and schools beginning Sunday, and throughout the week literature will be distributed and suggestions given as to proper care of the body and sanitation for Negroes

The project has the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, and was established on a national scale more than a quarter of century ago by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Medical and Civic Bodies Unite For Active Campaign

Health Talks To Be Made In All Churches Sunday; Drive To Close With Mass Meeting At Ritz Theatre

The full cooperation of all agencies and individuals which heretofore have made Negro Health Week in Nashville a great success is promised for the observance of that event this year.

The week's activities will begin on next Sunday, April 4, and close on Sunday, April 11, with a big mass meeting at the Ritz theatre on Jefferson street. Organizations which have assumed leadership for the week's observance are the R. F. Boyd Medical Society, Dr. W. E. A. Forde, president; The Nashville Negro Board of Trade, Prof. E. W. D. Isaac, president; The City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, president; Public Health Nurses, Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman, Director and Dr. John Overton, County Health Officer.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 7, 1937

Plea for Health for the Negro

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

From April 4-11 this year, we celebrate what is known as "Negro Health Week." This week is held annually and during this period the colored populace is supposed to be given general rules and hints whereby the health of our respective communities might be improved. I have often wondered if the week however has the true significance which it should have. I am wondering if health conditions in our own city of Nashville have actually been improved as the result of such a week? I wonder if the enormous death rate of the colored population, which is many times that of the white race, has really been decreased? It's all right to have radio talks, health talks in our schools and churches, but if we are to improve the health of Negroes in Nashville, it is merely folly to stop with this. There are more important things that claim our attention.

If the health of the Negro is to be improved, his economic status must be improved. As long as his earning capacity is limited, his living standards must of necessity be low. I often have heard it said, that Negroes are not paid higher wages because it does not take much for them to live. I, myself have been told, when I have asked for an increase in my salary, that it does not take as much for me to live as it does a white professor. Does the clothing store salesman reduce the price of a suit of clothes that I wish to buy because I am colored? Does the automobile dealer say that I am going to take $100 off of this car because you are a colored professor? If my salary is lower, I must of necessity have a lower standard of living. The Negro lives in the bottom, so that he is chased out by the high waters; on the dump where he is an easy prey to all types of diseases; in the alley in delapidated run down houses, because the pay given him by his boss on Saturday is so meager that he is not permitted to move elsewhere. I don't believe the better classes of citizens in Nashville know the conditions under which a large proportion of the Negroes in Nashville live.

I live in North Nashville, where, as a rule, the standards of living are supposed to be a little higher among Negroes than in some other sections. Here we have three great institutions of learning, Meharry Medical College, Fisk University and Tennessee State College. Even in this section, living conditions are not very conducive to health. Over half of this section does not have sewerage. It is only recently that there has been any sewerage beyond Eighteenth Avenue. In this same section, no garbage is collected. In summer the flies swarm all over the over run garbage cans and toilets and then settle in the kitchens. The garbage stands until some good neighbor drops by and collects for his hogs, who are also a part of the community. As a gesture at sanitary conditions, trash and tin cans are collected at long intervals. When I lived on Jefferson Street, one block from me in the vicinity of the Tennessee Central Railroad, there was a big vacant lot that stayed full of water from one rain to another. In spring this water becomes stagnant and is a fertile breeding place for mosquitoes. I took the liberty to report this to the health department but it evidently was ignored, as nothing was done. A number of citizens in North Nashville have surface [illegible] and drink well water.

I see daily a number of Negro children who have had tuberculosis, tubercular contacts, children who have childhood type of tuberculosis; children who have beginning pulmonary tuberculosis. These children need special care and most certainly should have special supervision. We take care of them as long as we can then we have to let them return to their same environment to infect other members of the household.

Another important thing responsible for a large number of deaths, in especially the younger population is syphilis. There should be rigid rules governing pregnant mothers who have syphilis. They should be made to take treatments during the prenatal period. Their children as well should be under the supervision of a physician during infancy. The city should see to it that these infants are adequately treated. I see quite a number of these infants, but as soon as the complaint for which they come in shows an improvement they stop attending clinics for treatment.

As long as the two races live side by side what affects one will in turn affect the other. As long as the morbidity and mortality rate of the Negro is high, the health of the white race as well must be affected.

J. W. JONES, M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics.

Chattanooga. Tenn. Times
March 25, 1937

NEGROES HERE TO MARK NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health week will be observed in Chattanooga, April 4-11, sponsored by the Mountain City Medical society, of which Dr. P. A. Stephens is president.

The purpose of the observance is to call attention of the Negro population to correct health measures and clean living in their homes, schools and churches. Dr. L. L. Patton, president of the Volunteer State Medical association, all the Negro doctors and nurses, together with insurance companies' representatives, will be actively engaged in the work throughout the week.

Speakers will be presented in the schools, arrangements for which have been made by a committee composed of Dr. E. L. Scott, Dr. E. M. Brown and Dr. Patton. The doctors and their assignments follow:

Drs. W. A. Thompson and A. R. Logan, Howard High; W. T. Fields and J. G. Conyers, East Fifth street; E. M. Brown and James Bynes, Calvin Donaldson; W. B. Davis and E. F. McIntosh, Second district; P. A. Stephens and S. S. Smith, James A. Henry school; Leroy Capehart and E. L. Scott, Joseph E. Smith school; T. E. Taylor and W. H. D. Valentine, Main street; W. E. Looney and Emma R. Wheeler, Spears avenue; S. C. Jones and J. C. Tadley, Park City, and C. F. Bass and T. A. Key, Fort Cheatham.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
MAR. 26, 1937 M31

Negro Health Week Activity Being Planned

Scouts, Legionnaires and Schools to Cooperate in Demonstration.

Services of the Colored Boy Scouts, the Davis-Freeman-Givens Colored Post of the American Legion and cooperation of principals and faculties of the schools of Chattanooga and Hamilton County are being sought by the Mountain City Medical Society for assistance in the campaign for a general clean-up, paint-up, better health

demonstration during National Negro Health Week, April 4-11.

According to Dr. L. L. Patton, president of the Volunteer State Medical Society and a member of the local steering committee of doctors, Scout leaders have been requested to commandeer Scout troop members as leaders of squads of schoolboys to work in assigned areas during the week, removing tin cans and other unsightly rubbish in the Negro districts.

Dr. Patton also said the city public school heads will be asked permission for use of boys to work under Scout leadership throughout the week. He said that Dr. P. A. Stephens president of the local medical society, also will seek the cooperation of the Chattanooga Negro Business League, and the city health department in furnishing quick means of cartage of refuse gathered during the week of campaign.

National Negro Health Week was established by the later Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, while he was president of the National Negro Business League, which he founded, and has the sanction and cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, under Dr. Roscoe C. Brown.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
MAR. 12, 1937 M19

Discuss Plans For Negro Health Week

A meeting of the Mountain City Medical Society will be held Friday night at the Walden Hospital for the purpose of discussing plans for the observance of National Negro Health Week, the first week in April.

According to Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, members of the Hubbard Dental Society, Dr. J. O. Young, president, and the Ladies' Auxiliary and Nurses' Association have been invited to be present and participate.

National Negro Health Week was established by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., when he was president of the National Negro Business League more than thirty years ago. It is fostered by Negro medical associations and business leagues all over the country during the first week in April. The United States Public Health Service cooperates with communities in a general program of clean-up, sanitation, proper diets, gardening and city-beautiful promotion during the week.

Doctors, dentists, nurses and business men are assigned to schools and churches to deliver lectures to children and adults during the week.

Dr. Stephens said a discussion on digitalis will precede the planning for the health week observance.

Activities For Health Week To Close Sunday

In the opinion of Dr. H. C. Floyd and his associates, the observance of Negro Health Week this year has been one of the best ever conducted in Nashville. Fine co-operation, it is said, has been given by the City Nursing staff, schools, churches, clubs and other organizations, while the major effort of delivering health lectures has been carried on by physicians and dentists.

An additional facility for delivering needed advice on the care of health and the prevention of disease has been the radio. Each day of the week from three to four lectures have been delivered over local radio stations. WSIX and WLAC have been the chief outlets for these talks, while WSM is to furnish time for a lecture by Dr. E. L. Turner of Meharry on Friday evening of this week.

It is expected a capacity crowd will be at the Ritz Theatre, located on Jefferson Street, on Sunday afternoon when the week's activities will close. The interesting feature of this program will be health motion pictures sponsored by the State Health Department and an insurance company. Music for the program will be furnished by the A and I. State College Singers. There will be no charge for admission to the theater.

A full report of the entire week's activities will appear in the Globe and Independent next week.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 23, 1937

Negro Health Week Will Be Observed

Plans for the observance of Negro Health Week to be held here as a part of a national program are completed and will be announced later, according to Dr. L. L. Patton, chairman.

Speakers from the medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nursing profession have been assigned to appear at churches and schools beginning Sunday, and throughout the week literature will be distributed and suggestions given as to proper care of the body and sanitation for Negroes.

The project has the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, and was established on a national scale more than a quarter of century ago by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 25, 1937

Med Group Plans Negro Campaign

The Mountain City Medical Society, under the leadership of Dr. R. A. Stephens, president, is arranging a program for National Negro Health Week, April 4-11.

Thep urpose of the program is to bring correct health measures and clean living into the Negro schools, churches and homes.

Assignment of schools follow:

Howard High School.—Drs. W. A. Thompson and A. H. Logan.

East Fifth Street—Drs. W. T. Fields and J. G. Conyers.

Calvin Donaldson—Drs. E. M. Brown and James Bynes.

Lincoln Junior High—Drs. N. B Callier and G. H. Moores.

Second District—Drs. W. B. Davis and E. F. McIntosh.

James A. Henry—Drs. P. A. Stephens and S. S. Smith.

Joseph E. Smith—Drs. Leroy Capehart and E. L. Scott.

Main Street—Drs. T. E. Taylor and W. H. D. Valentine.

Spears Avenue—Drs. W. E. Looney and Mrs E. R. Wheeler.

Park City—Drs. S. C. Jones and J. C. Tadley

Fort Cheatham—Drs. C. F. Bass and T. A. Key.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 8, 1937

Medical Body Holds Negro Health Clinics

Health clinics are being conducted today by the Mountain City Medical Society as a part of the national Negro Health Week program.

Mothers with their babies were urged to attend either one of the following clinics between 3 and 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, announced Wednesday:

Newton Community Center, Mount Paran Baptist Church, New Zion Baptist Church and Stanley Chapel. Volunteer services of physicians and nurses have been arranged, and all inoculations and examinations are free.

Dr. Stephens announced that prizes will be awarded winners in essay contests Friday night at First Congregational Church, Ninth and Lindsay. Three groups have written essays. They are: Senior high groups, subject, "Tuberculosis, Its Spread and Prevention"; junior high, "Personal Hygiene and Home Sanitation as Health Measures"; elementary, "Best Methods for Keeping Healthy."

Prizes of $3 and $1.50 will be given in each group. Judges selected are Dr. W. J. Astrapp, South Pittsburg; Drs. Frederick Russell and T. M. Perry, Cleveland, and B. J. Jackson and H. E. White, local insurance managers.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 15, 1937

Pearl High Presents Health Booth

As part of the twenty-third annual observance of National Negro Health Week, Pearl High School presented a booth, the theme of which centers around Health Week's special objective for the year: "The Health Agency in Its Relation to the Community." Shown above in the booth are Minnie Compton and Raymond Coleman, students. B. R. Murrell is principal of the high school.

Health Week-1937 Texas.

Health Week

The Negro citizens throughout the nation should unite in every community in observing National Negro Health and Clean Up Week, starting April 4th. The improvement of the high rate of sickness and death among Negroes will prove an enormous economic saving to the race as a whole. Almost an inestimable sum of wages lost annually by the Negro workers are due to the lack of proper care of their health.

J. E. Robinson, chairman of the Harris County Health League, and president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce is calling upon all organizations in this county including churches and schools to make this a banner year in this campaign for Houston. Let us give our time and means if necesary to spread the gospel of how to keep well and live long.

PROGRAMS FOR HEALTH WEEK ARE ANNOUNCED

Mass Meeting Will Be Held Sunday At Wesley Chapel

HOUSTON.—The Harris County Volunteer Health League is making final plans for the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-11, 1937. Each day during health week the Harris County Afro-American Medical Association under the auspices of the clinic committee will conduct booths at the YWCA center and feature speakers who will desseminate knowledge to the public through exhibits relative to venereal and other diseases.

A mass meeting will be held at Wesley Chapel Sunday, April 4, at 3 p. m., opening the week's program. The prevention and control of social diseases will be discussed by the Houston Social Hygiene committee.

The Health League is inviting a large number of citizens to be present at a meeting to be held at the YWCA center Saturday, April 10 at 1 o'clock. Efforts are being made to make the program represent a cross section of the cities.

Te Texas Tuberculosis Association is cooperating with the National Health Week Program Committee. The daily schedule is as follows:

Sunday, April 4. Mobilization Day.

Monday, April 5, Home Campaign Day.

Tuesday, April 6, Home Hygiene Day.

Thursday, April 8, Community Sanitation Day.

Friday, April 8, Adult Health Day.

Saturday, April 10, General Clean-up Day.

Sunday, April 11, Report and Follow-up Day.

Some suggested topics for discussion are as follows:

1. The danger of veneral disease and our responsibility.
2. What can we do to control Tuberculosis among Negroes?
3. The causes of high mortality among mothers.
4. The care of babies.
5. The value of systematic Education.

Health Week Committee

J. E. Robinson, Sr., chairman; Mrs. C. V. Adair, secretary; Prof. W. L. D. Johnson, treasurer.

Committee Chairmen: O. K. Manning, steering; Dr. Thelma Patten-Law, clinic; J. D. Bowles, education; Mrs. E. B. Abner, program; Miss Erie K. Lee, survey.

Sawyer Burgess-Clean Up: J. H. Harmon, cooperative; Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, publicity; L. H. Spivey, special Days; Pro. J. E. Goodeen, finance.

HARRISON COUNTY OBSERVES NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

MARSHALL. — National Negro Health Week was observed by Negroes of Marshall and Harrison county.

Each community with the public school teacher, minister, adult teacher, and P. T. A. president serving as a volunteer Health League observed Health Week in the following manner:

Sunday—Mobilization Day, health sermons were preached, talks by physicians in Sunday school and other young peoples meetings. The afternoon was given over to general mass meeting and Health parades. Monday, special campaign day surveys were made; Tuesday, hygiene; Thursday, Adult Health, two clinics were held and talks were made by physicians on Syphilis and its effects upon men and women and children, and talks on gonorrhea and tuberculosis and their control; Friday, School Health Day, school buildings were cleaned and campuses beautified. They had health playlets, sang health songs, recited health poems and told health stories: Saturday was general clean up day. Garbage and trash were hauled off by City Health Department. In rural communities wells and springs were cleaned and samples of water sent to Austin State Health Department to be tested. Sunday, April 12, was follow up day. Reports were compiled of the work for the week and year and definite plans were made for the year 1937 and 1938.

This observation was supervised by Mrs. Lela A. Bryant, chairman of Harrison County Volunteer Health League.

NEGRO HEALTH CONFERENCE OUTLINES YEAR'S WORK

TEMPLE.—Special objective for the year 1937: The Health Agency in its Relation to the Community.

The colored citizens met with the officials of the City Health Department, and chairmen appointed on their committees the following persons:

Sunday, April 4, Mobilization Day, sermon by Rev. T. M. Burton at Eighth Street Baptist church, at 3:00 p.m. Monday, April 5, Home Health Day, Dr. F. L. Hamilton, Mrs. T. D. Lewis.

Addresses by Miss Edna Shaffer and Dr. L. R. Adams at A. M. E. church at 11:15 a.m. Tuesday, April 6, Community Sanitation Day, Leonard Mays, J. H. Cockrell. Address by Dr. F. L. Hamilton.

Wednesday, April 7, Special Campaign Day; S. G. Harmon, E. L. C. Barnford. Address by Dr. T. E. Dixon.

Thursday, April 8, Adult Health Day; Dr. T. E. Dixon, Mrs. P. E. Wade. Address to women by Miss Grace Buzzell at A. M. E. church. Address to men by Dr. E. W. Prothro at Corinth church.

Friday, April 9, school Health Day; Mrs. O. T. Pannell, Ed Ratliff. Health play and presentation of awards at A. M. E. church, 11:00 a. m. Parade at 2:30 p.m.

Sunday, April 11, report and follow up day. Closing service at A. M. E. church, 3:00 p.m.

General C. C. Sampson announced the following program for the year: Have Negro Health Proclamation proclaimed; (2) Perfect year-round health program; offer school prizes for poster and essay contest; cooperate whole-heartedly with the "Five Point Project;" dedicated April 5, to Booker T. Washington, and tune in on an address on his "life and work" by Congressman Mitchell from the nation's capitol.

The following permanent committees were appointed: C. C. Sampson, General Chairman; Rev. T. M. Bruton, secretary.

Special Day, S. G. Harmon, chairman; B. F. Warner, Mack Fullington.

Supplies, Mrs. G. J. Powell, chairman; Mrs. J. L. Knight, Miss A. A. Alexander.

Finance, Rev. J. W. Wesley, chairman; Rev. A. G. Harris, Veola Carrington.

Speakers, Miss J. M. Carroll, chairman; Mrs. O. T. Pannell, Rev. T. M. Bruton.

Cooperation, Rev. G. L. White; chairman; Rev. P. H. Hinton, Dr. T. E. Dixon, Mrs. G. R. West, Miss Roberta Hill, Miss Sarah Anderson, Miss A. B. Byrd.

Publicity, C. B. Elliott, chairman; Mrs. M. A. Sampson, Mrs. C. B. Elliott.

Clinic, Dr. L. R. Adams, chairman; Dr. T. E. Dixon, Dr. F. L. Hamilton.

Clean-up, O. M. Robinson, chairman; T. Pendergrass, Rev. W. A. Sparks.

Survey, Mrs. E. E. Leonard, chairman; Mrs. W. M. Pullium, Mrs. H. C. Anderson.

Education, G. C. Meridith, chairman; S. M. Rowelle, Miss Lillie P. Bryce.

Galveston Wins Award for Best Health Program

AUSTIN. — Galveston was given first place when from eighty-eight Texas cities and seventeen counties progress reports in health work among Negroes were judged yesterday in the office of the Texas Tuberculosis Association under whose auspices National Negro Health Week has been conducted annually in this state since 1919. Awards were made for the best year-round health programs which culminate in Negro Health Week during April of each year.

Fort Worth won second place in this division and Beaumont was given honorable mention for its school health work. Among cities competing in the next division Tyler won first place and Hawkins second. The award for the best report of county-wide health work went to Gregg County and second place to Houston County.

Health Week-1937

Virginia.

Negro Organization Society Of Va. Leads 23rd Health Crusade

Finishing touches on elaborate plans for the annual observance of National Negro Health Week are being put on this week as Richmond anticipates one of the most widely observed health weeks since the week was inaugurated by the Late Booker T. Washington in 1914.

Plans for the Twenty-third Annual observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-11, have been underway since April, 1936. Through the services of the Negro Organization Society, cooperating with the State Health Department, the United States Public Health Service, Insurance Companies and Fraternal organizations an extensive educational Health program is being carried on to Virginians. The theme of the observance this year is, "The Health Agency and Its Relatoin to the Community."

Through the efforts of the Negro Organization Society and due to the generosity of the radio station staff, April 6, at 5 p. m., has been secured at which time a health talk will be heard over station WRVA, sponsored by the local committee. As in previous years, a representative from the State Department of Health and from the Old Dominion Medical Society will speak during the radio program, while music will be furnished by the Union University Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. Aldena W. Davis. All Richmonders are urged by the committee to tune on this broadcast.

In its efforts to arouse among the masses of Virginians a greater interest in the coming Health Week than ever before, the committee has issued more than 15,000 leaflets, folders, posters, cards and mimeographed material which have been sent into the homes, schools, community leagues, churches, health clubs, Urban Leagues, Christian Associations and other related organizations throughout the state.

Brown Visualizes Great Progress

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Health Education Specialist, of the United States Public Health Service, was in Richmond last week to complete plans for the activities for the week in this section and to place his official stamp of approval upon plans already made. Dr. Brown sees the health program of 1937 as an unusual one and is looking forward to much progress in health education during the year 1937. "Better Health for Evervone" is the byword for all agencies and individuals enlisted in the crusade to make of the United States a healthy as well as a prosperous nation, goaded on in their forced march by the realization that health is necessary to the full enjoyment of prosperity. Working toward this end, clinics will be held in all sections of the state to emphasize the need of keeping fit.

Challenging Objectives

The objective this year is more challenging than ever before, as it "calls to the front" all agencies in promoting a year-round Health Education program. "Probably the greatest asset of a people is its good health. When we speak of an agency that promotes health it is taken in the term of good health as contradistinguished from poor health," said an official of the Negro Organization Society. "It is particularly significant that Dr. Booker T. Washington in the last years of his life should institute a custom that should be so far-reaching and vital to the life of the American Negro as National Negro Health Week," he declared.

With the progress in medicine, particularly preventative medicine, have grown many related agencies which must be included in its development. In this new era the cause of diseases are made more evident and the treatment more specific. In practically all instances the field of preventative medicine has widened and in this process a number of diseases are well under control.

"We must not fail to speak in appreciable terms of our State Board of Health, our local health and school boards, and particularly our Negro teachers, physicians, dentists, nurses, ministers, and congregations for the very active service they have rendered in promoting better health conditions in their respective communities. They have rendered real yeoman service to the cause," declared J. A. Oliver, Secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

Simple Rules For Poster Contest Are Outlined For Nat'l Health Week

Much interest is being manifested in the poster contest being conducted by the National Negro Health Week Committee of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, in connection with the twenty-third annual observance of the national week.

Ten simple rules have been outlined by the committee, vitally necessary to those who plan to enter the contest.

They are listed as follows:

1. The subject entered in the poster contest must be an original composition of (a) some personal character or characters, or (b) some health activity, or (c) some appropriate idealized character or scene.

2. The poster subject must be entered by a distinct school unit. It is recommended that an elimination contest be had between the several classrooms to choose the best subject.

3. The poster subject must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal, giving a short story of the subject.

4. All schools of elementary (grade) and secondary (high school) standing are eligible for the contest.

5. Each school may submit one subject only, except that where elementary and secondary units are in the same school, one poster may be entered by each unit.

6. This subject must be of such size, composition, and quality of work as to facilitate its reproduction as a poster.

7. Any school desiring to enter the poster contest must make formal application to the National Negro Health Week Committee, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., not later than the beginning of the Health Week observance, April 4, 1937. Send for application form.

8. All poster subjects must be received by the National Negro Health Week Committee not later than June 15, 1937.

9. The poster subjects entered shall become the property of the National Negro Health Week Committee. However, consideration will be given to individual requests for return of poster subjects.

10. The judges for the poster contest shall be chosen by the National Negro Health Week Committee. The decision of the judges shall be final.

Cape Charles, Virginia, Times
April 1, 1937

Negro Health Is Subject Of Article

Health Head Urges Observation Of National Health Week

National Negro Health Week is to be observed from April 4th to 11th in the County and United States.

Dr. Magill's weekly article deals with this subject, this week.

Q. What is National Negro Health Week?

A. National Negro Health Week is a program which has been worked out by many large hospitals and clinics of the Country in an effort to bring about a decrease in the many contagious and deadly diseases.

Q. How can such a program benefit me?

A. The benefits to be obtained are twofold: First, as an educational value which will offer you more intelligent servants. Secondly, such a program, with the resulting physical examinations will detect many early contagious diseases which may well be transmitted to your family.

Q. What diseases, if any, are more frequent among the negro population?

A. The negro race is subject to the same diseases as the white race, but do not have any particular disease. The rate of many contagious diseases is higher in the negro race, due entirely to the lack of education and to the neglect of white employers in not making their employees have medical examinations and treatment.

There are two diseases, of both races, for which we should watch constantly. The negro race is more subject to the ravages of tuberculosis, which should be detected early. The other disease is syphilis, which can be found early and cured if treated.

Q. How can I help sponsor this program?

A. Each person, both white and colored, should remember that they are the greatest carriers of disease germs and you should aid this program by insisting upon regular medical inspection and examination for each person undre your influence, remembering always that prevention is cheaper than sickness.

National Health Week

AS the twenty-third annual observance of National Health Week draws the public's attention to the complex problems attending the efforts to combat disease and improve the physical and mental tone of the minority race in whose interest the observance is held, it will also reveal progress on nearly all fronts.

According to the special census report, entitled "Negroes in the United States, 1930-1932," there was a gradual decline in the death rate from 1920 to 1931. Whether the depression and consequent economic conditions halted this improvement will not be known definitely until another detailed study is made.

The same report showed that Negroes thrived better and lived longer in rural districts than in cities, which, we think, is true of other races. The death rate in cities per 1000 in 1931 was 19.5, and in rural areas 14.2. Virginia showed a death rate slightly higher than either North or South Carolina, which may be accounted for by the fact that more Negroes in the latter States live in rural sections.

The most important causes of death among Negroes are, in their order: Tuberculosis, kidney diseases, cerebral hemorrage, lobar pneumonia and heart diseases. In view of the wide agitation of and intensive movement to combat syphillis, many will be surprised to know that as a cause of death among Negroes it ranks low—2.7 as against 10.6 per 1000 of population for tuberculosis. Homicide as a contributing factor to

the death rate ranks along side of syphilis—2.6 per 1000. The latter disease, however, holds first rank as a producer of long-term invalids, imbeciles and insane persons.

The mortality rate for the race is one-third higher than for white people. This is much too high, of course affording every reason why large scale educational movements like the annual observance of health week and other organized projects under the United States Public Health Service are of great importance and deserve the cooperation of home, school, church and civic bodies.

DEDICATE WEEK TO NEGRO HEALTH

National Negro Health Week will be observed in every hamlet, town and city, beginning Sunday and ending on April 11. A full program has been planned for the twenty-third annual observance of Health Week, which is sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and local health agencies.

The special objective for the 1937 observance has been set as "The Health Advancement Is Reliance to the Community."

Appropriate exercises will be held throughout the city in observance of the occasion. Efforts will be made through pamphlets, radio addresses, speeches from pulpits and health centers to further educate the public in the importance of good health.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
April 4, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED HERE

Invitation is being extended the public to join in a campaign to eradicate germ breeding places in the city, by clearing them of rubbish, screening against mosquitoes and flies. This is a feature of the observance of National Negro Health Week. It is a campaign of education in the particular work of health building.

Today Portsmouth Health Association is depending upon the ministers, doctors and nurses to speak today in every church warning the people against unsanitary conditions and to give helpful health talks and urge the people to follow the program of the week, and to go to the free clinic, that doctors will conduct for hree days. The asociaion will distribute more than ten thousand pieces of health literature.

Dr. Denny, city health commissioner, is in hearty accord with the movement and will speak next Tuesday night on the program. Norcom High School chorus will sing. The health association has arranged for a public meeting Tuesday night at Zion Baptist Church at 8 o'clock sharp. It will be educational in health building.

Program

Speakers, Dr. L. H. Denny, Department of Public Health and Dr. B. M. Summers, U. S. Navy Medical corps, will speak on the ravges of syphiliss, tuberculoss and health in general; Mrs. J. C. Smith in tuberculosis; addresses by Dr. J. T. Canady, on health conditions in Portsmouth; address by Dr. W. E. Reid, "What can the citizens do to better health conditions and cut down the death rate in Portsmouth?

Free clinic by docors, Dr. F. G. Elliott, chairman. The free clinic will be held three days at Dr. Elliott's office, 410 Green street. Hours for clinic, Wednesday, April 7, 1:00 p. m., to 3 p. m., Thursday April 8, 2 p. m., to 4 p. m., Friday April 9, 3 p. m., to 5 p. m.

The city is divided into four districts with a supervising chairman and committee in each, co-operating with the executive commiee. Follow his program for the week, April 4 to 11.

Program

Sunday, April 4—Mobilization Day—Sermons, lectures program impetus.

Monday, April 5—Home Health Day—Personal, home and social hygiene.

Tuesday, April 6—Community Sanitation Day—Neighborhood and health department.

Wednesday, April 7—Special campaign Day—Immediate community health problem.

Thursday, April 8—Adult Health Day—Information, Physical examination.

Friday, April 9—School Health Day—Pageants, school and child Welfare.

Saturday, April 10—General Clean-up Day—Completing community clean-up plan.

Sunday, April 11—Report and follow-up Day—Report of results year-around.

Rev. M. E. Davis, general manager, J. H. Corprew, chairman executive committee and Moses F. Gibson, secretary.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 10, 1937

Needed—52 Negro Health Weeks

The tail-end of a week earmarked for special public consideration of ways and means to improve the health of the Negro population, is as good a time for discussing the subject as the beginning. For unlike Mother's Day and Daddy's Day and other brackets of the calendar dedicated to a more perfect union of the spiritual and the commercially profitable, Negro Health Week depends for its usefulness on its ability to animate the Negro health programs of the remaining fifty-one weeks of the year.

The external signs of the existence of a special Negro health problem are easy to read. They are visible in the race's higher-than-average susceptibility to tuberculosis, its higher infant mortality rate, its much higher proportion of syphilitic infection and its declining ratio of increase of births over deaths. These are but a few of the signs. There are many others. They point to a problem that far overlaps racial limits, for this health discrepancy affects a group so low in the economic scale that the cost of it must be borne in large part, by groups that are economically stronger. What that cost amounts to is buried so deep in municipal health service, charity and relief accounts that not many can discern its size. A competent study of these costs would reveal that the standing deficit in Negro health imposes a heavy fixed charge on every Southern budget.

What is to be done about it? The basic remedy is no less complex than the task of improving the economic status—that is, the earning power—of Negro workers. The sovereign remedy for the Negro's health deficit is economic self-sufficiency. But there are important secondary remedies. These lie within the competence of government and of private beneficence. They call for better public sanitation, more and better clinics and hospitals, better schools and instruction and adequate recreational facilities.

In all these respects save one, Norfolk has been making progress. The glaring deficit is in the recreational field. It is nothing short of a public scandal that more than 97 per cent of the city's investment in public parks and playgrounds, is for the benefit of its white population exclusively, and less than 3 per cent for the benefit of that one-third of its population which, because of its economic weakness, is doomed to live without these natural ministrants to individual and group health unless the municipality provides them.

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
April 23, 1937

A Resume of Health Week Speakers Activities

It is with a small degree of satisfaction that we beg to submit the report of the National Negro Health week, activities relative to the health talks given in the schools of Suffolk and Nansemond county.

The National Health Week as it relates to the colored people was initiated by the illustrious Booker T. Washington who went about doing good, ever eager to help the man farthest down, and holding before the world the idea, "Lift as you climb". The aim of this movement is to spread the gospel of good health, of right thinking, right living and right doing. Much good has been done through its activities and much more remains to be done.

We wish to thank those speakers who gave of their time to go to the various schools and carry the message of good health. There was an effort made to reach every school in the city and county during the drive. Below you will find a list of the schools and the names of the speakers who appeared at each school:

Prof. Lovell Turner, Nansemond Collegiate Institute.

Rector J. J. Posey, South Norfolk graded school.

Mrs. Bettie S. Davis, (Nurse) Patron's Day, at Robertson graded school, Patron's Day, South Suffolk graded school and Patron's Day at Holland Training School.

Dr. R. R. Bland, (dentist). Easter graded school.

Dr. G. T. Deloatch, (dentist) Jordan graded school.

Dr. H. M. Diggs, (physician) East Suffolk graded school and Wilroy graded school.

Dr. Wm. Marion Hoffler, (physician), Robertson graded school, Holland graded, Florence graded, Gresham graded, Chuckatuck graded Hobson graded. Also Popular Run school, Elephant Fork, Exchange Zion, Sandy Bottom, Little Aid Hodges, Savage Crossing, Noah Howell, Summerton, Hoosier Lane No. 1, Hoosier Lane No. 2, and Cypress Chapel.

It is indeed gratifying to know that in all the schools where talks were given the speakers were received with the utmost courtesy. And each school is to be congratulated for the interest shown and the work done in the general clean up week for there were striking evidences of the same.

It is an impelling desire on the part of the sponsors of this great National Movement to install in the people not only the desire and urge to clean up this one week, each year, but to clean up and keep clean 52 weeks in each year.

Through this medium the chairman of the speakers desires to respectfully express thanks to the superintendents of both the city and county school for permitting speakers to visit the schools. Through this medium there is also a further and fuller desire to express our deep appreciation to the teachers and students at each school visited, who willingly gave their co-operation, time and attention to listen to the message of good health and good will.

Health Week - 1937

Virginia

Negro Health Week Draws Attention Of Virginians

Journal and Guide 4-3-37

State Department of Health Is Cooperating In Twenty-Third Annual Observance; 15,000 Pamphlets Distributed In Virginia

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — Plans for the Twenty-third Annual Observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-11, 1937, have been completed, it was announced this week. Through the services of the Negro Organization Society cooperating with the State Department of Health Service, and Insurance Companies of Virginia, an extensive educational Health program is being passed on to Virginians.

Through the kindness of the staff of WRVA, the Negro organization has secured April 6, 5 p. m., for the broadcast. As in previous years a representative from the State Department of Health and the Old Dominion Medical Society will speak and music will be furnished by the Union University Choral Club. All persons are urged to tune in on this station." "Can Negro Nurses Purchase Post-graduate Education," was led by Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle R.N., president of National Association Colored Graduate Nurses

The teaching of hygiene in the public health nursing service program was discussed by Miss Malinda Havey, R.N., director of Public Health Nursing and Hom Hygiene and care of the sick American Red Cross Association Washington, D. C.

The final discussion was led by Miss Venita V. Lewis, R.N., consultant on Negro Child Welfare Children's Bureau, Washington D. C. She used as a topic, "Employment through the Children's bureau." The final program of Saturday's session was held at o'clock at which time the body went into a business session.

MANY STATES REPRESENTED

good health. When we speak of an agency that promotes health it is taken in the terms of good health in contradiction to poor health.

DISEASES DISCUSSED

It is particularly significant that Dr. Booker T. Washington in the last year of his life should institute a custom that should be so far reaching and vital to the life of the American Negro as National Negro Health Week.

With the progress in medicine and particularly preventative medicine, there have been many agencies counted in its development. The "New Area" the cause of diseases has been more evident and the treatment more specific. In many instances the field of preventative medicine has widened and in this process a number of diseases are well under control.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN ALEXANDRIA

Tribune 4-10-37

ALEXANDRIA — Students of the Parker-Gray High School have completed a week's program on health—it's advantages and how to maintain it.

They listened to personal hygene talks given by Dr. H. G. Chissell and Dr. O. D. Durant during the week. Dr. Chissell gave the boys a lecture and Dr. Durant assembled the girls and lectured to them with the assistance of Mrs. Isabel Majors.

Dr. Charles F. West gave a general talk to the school on tuberculous. Wednesday the entire school was the guest of the Capitol Theatre where they were shown a picture, "Behind the Scenes," showing the effects of T. B. and how it can be cured.

All classes made projects on health and many resolved that they would clean up around the home pursuant to make the Negro eek successful.

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
April 5, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK BEING OBSERVED HERE

Colored churches in Bristol and surrounding territory centered their services yesterday on the theme, "Better Health and Better Homes," as the colored population begins its observance of "National Negro Health Week."

Monday will be observed as home health day; Tuesday, community health day; Wednesday, school health day; Thursday, adult health day; Friday, special community day, and Saturday, general clean-up day.

A mass meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at the Lee Street Baptist church in celebration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the national movement, will be a highlight of the local observance. The program will include addresses by Dr. L. Otus Miller, colored physician of Asheville, N. C.; Dr. R. G. Beachley, director of the Southwest Virginia health department, and the Rev. R. R. Beasley, pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal church, Bristol. W. W. Hayes, principal of Douglas school and chairman of the local committee on health week activities, will give the address of welcome. The Douglas choral club and the Twin City octet will furnish special music.

Manassas, Va., Journal
April 1, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Sunday, April 4 to Sunday, April 11, will be the 23rd, annual observance of National Negro Health Week. This annual event, which was established by the late Booker T. Washington, is observed to promote better health and living conditions among our people and to stimulate interest that will result in year-round health improvement.

For 1937 the special health objective of this national movement is "The Health Agency in its Relation to the Community". In our state and county, greater control of tuberculosis and syphilis is being emphasized, among our school children of this county, efforts have been centered on vaccination and dental corrections. In keeping with some these objectives, health sermons will be preached on Sunday and during the week, doctors and nurses in the county will serve the schools and communities through lectures and demonstrations that will furnish us with interesting facts and helpful information for keeping physically fit.

Further announcements will be made in the several communities through the churches and schools. Let us increase our interest in putting over a worthwhile program during National Negro Health Week and keep up the health-interest throughout the year.

CONSOLIDATE THE GAINS

Richmond

The observance of National Negro Health Week this year proved the most successful since the idea was born in the mind of the late Booker T. Washington twenty-three years ago. Here in Richmond the movement was entered into with an enthusiasm and earnestness perhaps unequaled before in civic enterprises. The Negro Organization Society, which sponsored the observance, is deserving of commendation for the intelligence and thoroughness with which the week's program was prepared and prosecuted.

4-17-37

Unquestionably great gains were made in arousing the public consciousness in regard to the importance of health safeguards and in regard to the imperative necessity of a relentless fight against the diseases which exact such heavy tolls in the health and lives of Negroes. The message, therefore, that this hearty response to National Health Week conveys is that the gains registered therein should be consolidated. A well rounded program prosecuted throughout the year will aid materially in this respect. The Virginia State Department of Health can make its contribution through the employment of public health physicians and nurses with special assignments to communities populated by Negro Virginians. It is needless to point out the crying necessity for more beds in sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis and for compulsory isolation and treatment of venereals.

National Negro Health Week pointed the way. It uncovered startling facts. What will be done to consolidate the gains and to pursue the objectives, the importance of which the observance demonstrated?

Chest Clinic At Southern Aid Building During Health Week

An important feature of the observance of National Negro Health Week will be the chest clinic which will be held in the Southern Aid Building beginning April 5th and continuing over a period of two weeks.

Dr. White in Charge

The clinic will be in charge of Dr. Everett C. White. Associated with Dr. White will be Dr. Felix N. Brown and Dr. Zenobia G. Gibbin. A paid registered nurse will assist Dr. White in a supervisory capacity.

Physicians and Nurses Action

All of the Negro physicians of the city together with members of the Graduate Nurse Association, I. V. N. A., and St. Phillip's Hospital nurses will cooperate in making the clinic successful.

Room for holding the clinic has been donated by the Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., and many civic agencies in the city are lending aid to the clinic movement.

Churches and Public Schools Aid

Special arrangements have been made whereby the churches and public schools of the city will participate in the movement. Special prepared programs and demonstrations will feature the programs in the churches and schools. The pastors of the city will stress health at the forthcoming Sunday services.

First Week For Children

The first week of the clinic beginning April 5th, will be given to children under 14 years of age. The hours for these examinations will be 2.30 to 4.30 p. m., each day. The second week beginning April 12th will be devoted to the examination of adults. The hours for adults will be from 7.00 p. m. to 9.00 p. m. All examinations will be held in the Home Office building of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia.

Sponsors

The clinic is being sponsored by the Richmond Medical Society in cooperation with the Richmond Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Everette C. White, who has charge of the clinic, told a representative of the PLANET that all indications were that this year's clinic will be the most successful since their inauguration. He said that the death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis has shown a steady increase. He urged the public to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the clinic for chest examinations in view of the fact that an early diagnosis and treatment will assure victims of the disease a permanent cure.

Clinic At King's Daughters Haven For Mothers Of Norfolk

Splendid Work Done By Hospital For Negro Mothers; Only Charity Cases Taken

In connection with National Negro Health Week, the extent of Negro participation in the program of the King's Daughters' Hospital program was revealed by Mrs. Agnes Belsor, director of the children's clinic of that hospital last week.

The hospital program is divided into four distinct departments: the children's clinic, the pre-natal clinic, the visiting nurses department, and the educational department.

The work of this hospital is, with the exception of the prenatal clinic, entirely for children and the age limit is 12 years of age.

In the children's clinic, there are nine white and two colored nurses. All types of children's illnesses except communicable diseases are treated there.

The clinic has facilities for treatment of skin, bone, eye, ear, nose, throat diseases, for syphilis, for tuberculosis, and maintains a staff of pediatricians or baby specialists for treatment of any sickness.

ONLY FOR CHARITY CASES

The services of the King's Daughter's Children's Clinic are reserved exclusively for charity patients unable to have a private physician. During the year 1936, 5,559 children made 13,791 visits to the hospital. Of the total number of children, 2,345 were colored. During the year 360 children were kept in the wards.

There were 356 tonsil operations, six orthopedic or bone operations, and 31 eye and ear operations. Nurses from this clinic follow up cases treated in the clinic and visit the home until the child is completely recovered.

In the King's Daughters prenatal clinic there are three white nurses and two colored nurses. Mothers are examined and advised throughout their period of pregnancy and are attended by a King's Daughters' doctor and nurse in their homes at the time of the birth of the baby.

INTEREST IN SYPHILIS

In the visiting nurse department there are four white and nine colored nurses. These nurses are available to any patient or any doctor who desires a private nurse to stay with the patient.

A very interesting observation, according to Mrs. Belsor, is the increasing interest mothers are showing in insisting on completing syphillitic treatments until permanently cured. This reaction is comparatively new, said Mrs. Belsor. A few years ago, there was a great deal of trouble on this score she declared. She said that she was glad to notice the more intelligent attitude taken by many mothers in an effort to protect their children.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The 23rd anniversary of the National Negro Health Week will be observed during the week beginning April 4th to April 11th, both days inclusive. The observance will also mark the 79th anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the movement. National Negro Health Week is sponsored by the United States Public Health in cooperation with the health departments of States, counties and cities, and several outstanding organizations, prominent among which are the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, National Medical Association, National Negro Business League, National Negro Insurance Association, and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The responsibility for the prosecution of the program in Virginia has been assumed by the Negro Organization Society.

The program for the week has been carefully planned. The movement is deserving of the cooperation and support of the Negroes of Richmond, not only because of its vital importance to them as a means to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates, but also because it presents an opportunity to pay a merited tribute to the great American whose solicitude for the welfare of his race brought this constructive movement into being.

The thought and labor expanded in launching and sustaining a movement so vital, far-reaching and beneficial should be appreciated.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
April 5, 1937

Negro Health Week.

Beginning yesterday, the colored people of Bristol are observing "Negro Health Week." It is announced that colored churches will center their services during the week on the theme "Better Health and Better Homes;" that health clinics will be held in the colored schools, and that colored people in general will be asked to devote the week to Spring cleaning and to efforts to make their homes more pleasant and attractive places in which to live.

A local highlight of the week, which is being observed throughout the country, will be a mass-meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at Lee Street Baptist Church in celebration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the national movement, who achieved much for the advancement of his race in the United States. The program of the mass-meeting will be featured by addresses by white and colored speakers, by a health pageant by pupils of Douglas school, and by musical numbers by the Twin City Octette and other musical groups of the city.

"Negro Health Week" comes at a time when it may very appropriately be linked with a general clean-up campaign. Spring has arrived, very soon now the weather will be growing warm, and with the coming of warm weather unclean spots become breeding places for disease germs. It is very important to health that rubbish which has been allowed to accumulate during the cold season shall be removed and that all necessary measures shall be taken to place the home and its surroundings in a sanitary condition.

It seems that the colored leaders of Bristol have planned to make observance of their health week something of a pleasure as well as a duty. While the colored folk will be expected to clean up and brighten their homes and premises, the program for the week contains some interesting features, including clinics and health talks, for their entertainment and instruction. The colored people have an opportunity to set their white neighbors an example in the matter of cleaning up for the Spring and Summer as a means of health promotion and community beautification. They should embrace the opportunity and make the best of it.

Health Week-1937

West Virginia.
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Montgomery, W. Va. News
April 2, 1937

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Colored Citizens of Montgomery Plan Observance of National Event Next Week

The colored citizens of Montgomery and surrounding communities celebrate the 15th annual Negro National Health Week in honor of the great educator and scholar, Booker T. Washington, the founder, during the week beginning April 4th.

The purpose of this drive is to enhance the health of every individual, with special emphasis in this section on tuberculosis, heart ailments and social diseases.

A special clinic will be held at the Simmons High School next week. The following doctors are invited: Dr. W. C. Lawrence and Dr. R. A. Meade, also, there will be representatives of the medical profession from the Koppers Coal Company, the city, the county and Denmar.

The school and the Woman's Improvement League join with the city in this drive